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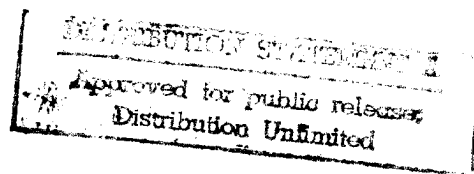
7 February 1983

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1364

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INTERNATIONAL

PUGWASH MOVEMENT OFFERS HOPE OF AVERTING U.S. NUCLEAR WAR THREAT

OW210637 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0520 GMT 18 Dec 82

["The alternative--world scientists against nuclear madness" program moderated by Prof Sergey Petrovich Kapitsa, member of the Scientific Council on the Research of Peace and Disarmament Problems, with academician Yevgeniy Pavlovich Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; academician Moisey Aleksandrovich Markov, chairman of the Soviet Pugwash Committee; academician Yevgeniy Ivanovich Chazov, chairman of the Soviet Committee of Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War and general director of the All-Union Cardiological Center; Prof Dorothy Hodgkin, fellow of the British Royal Society, foreign member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and president of Pugwash; Prof (Graf von Baudissin), director of the Hamburg Research Institute on Problems of Peace and Political Security, former NATO and Bundeswehr general; Prof (George Rutgens), specialist in physical chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Prof Maurice Wilkins, Nobel Prize winner, London University Research fellow, physicist, researcher of the structure of hereditary substances and genetic codes; and (Essam Galal), professor of medicine, secretary of the Egyptian Pugwash Committee and president of the African Union of Pharmacologists--recorded; Soviet participants shown at a round table in the studio, foreign participants shown being interviewed by Kapitsa at unidentified location]

[Excerpts] [Kapitsa] I would like to begin by reminding you of the words said as early as the 1920's by our outstanding naturalist, academician Vladimir Ivanovich Vernadskiy, who wrote: We are approaching a great upheaval in the life of humanity which cannot be compared with anything previously experienced. It is not far from the time when man will lay his hands on atomic energy, a source of power which will give him the opportunity to build his life as he wishes. Will man be capable of taking advantage of this power and will he channel it for good and not for self-destruction? Has he matured enough to be able to utilize the power which will inevitably be given to him by science? Scientists must not shut their eyes to the possible consequences of their scientific work and of scientific progress.

This was said almost 60 years ago by a person with colossal powers of insight. Today, these words are addressed to all of us in full measure.

[Markov] At the last conference of the Pugwash Movement, a very important declaration against the arms race was adopted. It is significant that this declaration was signed by 97 Nobel Prize laureates, specialists in various natural sciences.

[Kapitsa] You know, I was just told in London that there are now 108 of them.

[Markov] There will probably be more of them. Yes, this declaration is significant for two reasons. First of all, it was signed by people who know better than anyone what they are talking about. They are naturalists, physicists, biologists and chemists. Second, this is the world's scientific elite and the voice of the world's scientists. It is very important that it was signed by people with the most diverse political attitudes and political viewpoints. This unity is very important. It forces one to thrust what is said by this kind of scientific community.

[Passage omitted on Kapitsa's interviews with (Graf von Baudissin) who comments on the Pugwash declaration and on the duty of scientists to tell the world of the dangers of a nuclear war and to get together and find the means for avoiding it; with Dorothy Hodgkin, who comments on the significance of the declaration and on the role of the Pugwash Movement in reducing the nuclear threat; and with (Essam Galal) who states the readiness of the Third World countries to struggle for the preservation of peace and comments on the significance of the Pugwash Movement for African and Middle East countries]

[Chazov] Let us put it bluntly. Thirty years ago there was no such movement against the nuclear bomb as it has now developed among the populations of many countries of the world. Therefore, we must consider the psychology of man--human psychology. I think the fact that people are beginning to realize, to depart from psychological inertness, plays a big role. Generally, it is natural for a person.... [interrupted]

[Kapitsa] Not to think of something horrible.

[Chazov] Not to think of something horrible. He always tries to walk away from many arising problems. I think that the fact that the movement of scientists, the movement of physicians which I will be discussing later, I think it did not simply stir things up. When, well only 160 Nobel laureates will think about this problem.... [interrupted]

[Kapitsa] Nonetheless, it has taken 25 years to come to this stage.

[Chazov] The historic merit, so to speak, of recent years in making this movement a mass movement, lies, I think, in the fact that 160 Nobel Prize laureates and scientists of the world raised the consciousness of the people to a point of where they, the people, the ordinary people [realize] that they are threatened with death and that they must raise their voices against nuclear arms. Since you spoke of psychology, I would like to emphasize another side of this: That, you understand, perhaps all of us scientists must not only address each other; we must primarily address the people, political figures and the public. You know

that in recent years, the past 2 years since we started the movement together with the Americans, I have come into contact with many representatives. However, it was strange for me, for example, to hear when I spoke to Mr Vance, who was U.S. Secretary of State, and Mr Owen, the former UK Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that they did not know the real consequences of a nuclear catastrophe. Therefore of course, I think one of the most important tasks is to make our voice heard--the voice of physicists who know everything perfectly well and the voice of physicians who have at their disposal concrete facts about this threat.

[Markov] You know that I can add that the declaration ends thus: We appeal to our colleagues in worldwide scientific communities to realize their responsibility to join directly in the struggle to avert a nuclear war; we appeal to the governments of all countries to exert effort to achieve an all-embracing international agreement, directed at removing the threat of nuclear war and averting the danger to civilization with which any use of nuclear weapons is fraught; we appeal to all peoples to support measures directed at removing the nuclear threat, a threat to the very existence of mankind.

[Velikhov] I would also like to add here that the fact is that mass movements did indeed arise and assume such an unexpected, I would say--for both political figures in the West and for sociologists alike--scope in both Europe and the United States. Now they are beginning to embrace the Third World. The broadest circles are taking part in them, not only from the professional, but also from the political viewpoint, starting with conservatives, Catholics and other religious figures. Generally speaking, the masses are indeed realizing the whole danger. There is not only a positive side in this, the educational value, but also a negative side, the fact that the 1980's are indeed dangerous years and the reason for this, unfortunately, lies in perfectly clear political actions, so to speak.

Why has this deterioration occurred? On the one hand, it is connected with the fact that the political line of the American administration is apparently directed at solving political problems by gaining military advantage. In other words, the question of creating a certain military advantage, on the basis of nuclear weapons, could provide some political capital. On the other hand, unfortunately, a certain technical basis was given to this political line--in which certain scientific and technical circles played a dubious role--which confirmed, so to speak, that this could be done. A qualitative improvement in nuclear weapons and in the means of delivery took place.

[Kapitsa] The accuracy with which they can be directed at any point determined in advance.

[Velikhov] Yes, but the most paradoxical fact is that each such qualitative step increased [corrects himself] reduced the security, not only of the whole world, but of the United States itself.

[Chazov] I want to interrupt you, Yevgeniy Pavlovich. You recall that in 1977, the American Academy of Sciences published a manifesto, well, perhaps not a manifesto, but a report by a group of scientists, who argued that it is possible to survive a nuclear war and generally the world would remain intact; several million people would be killed, but the world would remain intact. This, too,

pertains to what you are saying, to the fact that our circles, the scientific circles, are in some places supporting such military views.... [interrupted]

[Velikhov] Now...

[Chazov] That they can survive... [interrupted]

[Velikhov] A very strong polarization, I would say, has taken place now, because the most outstanding, so to speak, scientists, and scientists associated with the development of [nuclear] weapons, with such prominent names as (Beta) and Weisskopf, the only one left alive of those who were the first to arrive at the site of the nuclear explosion in the desert. He drove them in his jeep... [interrupted]

[Chazov] And now he is one of the fighters for nuclear disarmament.

[Velikhov] Yes, and such as Garwin, a prominent, I would say, representative of the military and industrial...[interrupted]

[Kapitsa] He is a person who has very sober-minded views on this topic.

[Velikhov] Very, yes. And a whole series of scientists who sharply disassociate themselves from that group which you have in mind. Because, quite recently, for instance, the question of whether mankind would survive a nuclear war was again discussed.

[Chazov] We have studied this question a lot, not just from a general point of view, but from the point of view of concrete, scientific data. By the way, I must say that the literature which we have here, as you can see--this was published in America [points at books on the table], this one was published in West Germany, this one in Sweden...[interrupted]

[Kapitsa] Some are international publications.

[Chazov] Yes, it argues that if a nuclear war does break out, then mankind in general, the future of mankind will be placed in doubt. Well, I can refer to our data for instance, that, at the congress, at the second congress in England--we discussed the question of Europe.

[Kapitsa] Yes.

[Chazov] As you can see, here our English colleagues cite London as an example; three nuclear blasts and London ceases to exist, [words indistinct]...[interrupted]

[Kapitsa] As does any other contemporary city.

[Chazov] Yes, and here is Hamburg. Again, one or two modern bombs or warheads and Hamburg ceases to exist. This is what nuclear war and all nuclear armament is all about.

But I would like to emphasize another idea, which we frequently manage to somehow forget, that nuclear war has not only immediate effects. Colossal changes will occur in general in the climate, the atmosphere, in...[interrupted]

[Kapitsa] There will also be deep, psychological changes in a person.

[Chazov] Yes, you know...[interrupted]

[Kapitsa] Or some kind of [words indistinct].

[Chazov] In other words, a person will change psychologically; he will not be the same as we know him now. You know, in our movement we began to note that it expands in those countries, which would not participate in this nuclear conflict directly. In Latin American countries, for instance, there is a very powerful movement there now, amongst physicians at least, against...[interrupted]

[Kapitsa] In northern Europe.

[Chazov] Yes, in northern Europe. And you know, when we talked with our colleagues, they said: Yes, well we have the date and we know that if radio [corrects himself] if blasts occur in the northern hemisphere, the radioactive cloud will drift over the southern hemisphere as well. One-third of it will, somewhere... [interrupted]

[Velikhov] Well, not very soon, but it will come down.

[Chazov] Yes, it will come down within a year. They say a week earlier, well...[interrupted]

[Kapitsa] It will diffuse [diffundirovat].

[Chazov] It will diffuse, and all of these--well, let us say, if Mr Weinberger talks about a protracted war, then the protracted consequences of the nuclear blasts will affect all countries, including Third World countries. This is why such an active movement against nuclear war is also beginning there.

[Markov] There is one thing which seems very important to me. I have already mentioned that the declaration emphasized the dangerous tendency associated with advocating a limited war...[interrupted]

[Kapitsa] Its possibility.

[Markov] Its possibility. Unfortunately, the fact is that this is not just an academic topic. [passage omitted on Kapitsa's interview with Prof (George Rutgens), who elaborates on the danger of the idea of a limited nuclear war, particularly when politicians can lose control over the use of nuclear weapons.]

[Velikhov] I would maybe say that, if the United States is now again posing the question of the possibility of creating a certain advantage, of using nuclear arms for political aims, then NATO strategy has always consisted of the following: That it is possible to control the escalation of nuclear war. That is, in the case of a conflict, nuclear weapons could be used in a limited way and stopped at a whim. All this is, so to speak, an echo of the past, when they had an unquestionable advantage. But when there is an equality of forces? Our

prominent military leaders, specialists in this field, and marshal of defense [corrects himself] minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, said quite plainly--and many Western specialists agree with him--that we have no clearly defined technical means to control the escalation of a nuclear conflict. When...[interrupted]

[Chazov] When even psychologically...[interrupted]

[Velikhov] Psychologically, yes.

[Kapitsa] Even from the point of view of human consciousness it is impossible... [interrupted]

[Velikhov] But unfortunately, this is really not an academic question, because recently 30 academies discussed the question of a nuclear conflict...[interrupted]

[Kapitsa] And I think you participated in that debate.

[Velikhov] Yes. There were a number of discussions in Vienna and in London, ending in Rome. Now, during these discussions there were such proponents, so to speak, of the point of view that the West should be left with the right to use, albeit in a controllable way, nuclear arms. Strictly speaking, this is the basis of...[interrupted]

[Kapitsa] Of NATO concepts as well.

[Velikhov] Not only that. It is the basis of the fact that Western countries did not accept the Soviet Union's appeal not to use nuclear weapons first. I must say that, after all these discussions in which Americans, including the president of the American academy, took part, everyone nevertheless unanimously signed the appeal to governments not to use nuclear arms first...[interrupted]

[Markov] Yevgeniy Pavlovich, it seems to me that...[interrupted]

[Velikhov] And to reject limited war.

[Markov] That phrase "limited nuclear war" itself has no quantitative meaning. What limits [corrects himself] how is it limited and what limits it? If it [corrects himself] it resembles, so to speak, an attempt to revive a medieval sword duel, where the length of the sword and type of weapon were controlled, so to speak, by a second. Where are these 20th century seconds who will control a limited nuclear war? There can be no equality in attempts to strike an enemy. Wars are becoming more and more insidious and ruthless and therefore the word "limited" is meaningless....

[Velikhov] There is also a purely technical aspect. When speaking, say, about using neutron warheads against tanks, for instance...[interrupted]

[Chazov] By the way this question, excuse me, Yevgeniy Pavlovich, we discussed this question and I remember what a NATO general said about neutron bombs. He said...[interrupted]

[Velikhov] That it is a weapon for defense.

[Chazov] Yes. Now, what are you worrying about the civilian population for? Why, when a neutron projectile explodes, the glasses in your buffet in the city where you are sitting will not even rattle.

[Velikhov] You will perish, but the glasses will remain. But I would add the following: You understand that if you view the purely military aspects of its use then, say, one bomb such as this could put out of action, and not only put out of action, but it could cause certain losses to the crews of three to five tanks. Now this means that if there were a tank battle on the scale of World War II tank battles, then can you imagine how many such bombs would have to be dropped?

[Kapitsa] Yes. When reviewing the consequences of a nuclear war, it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that contemporary society, and I think that you as a physician can illustrate this very well, is extremely well organized. We all depend on one another. Besides, this dependence is not only between urban and rural areas, between various cities, or between the most complex economic and industrial ties which occur in this matter. And so when such a conflict, as we conceive it, takes place, it also deals a blow at this exceptionally complicated, and very fragile, infrastructure of contemporary society. I think that many who ponder the topic of atomic war give little thought to how fragile the contemporary world is, and in this sense, with what few reserves it exists.

[Velikhov] I would say that of course there are no reservations or misunderstandings among serious scientists over the fact that the consequences of a nuclear war would be a total catastrophe for the entire civilization (of the world).

[Kapitsa] Herein lies the grandiose role played by the Pugwash Movement which taught us to hold such talks...[interrupted]

[Velikhov] But at the same time I must say that everything of course depends on public opinion. The public is now frequently deceived. For instance there have been publications and official statements in the American Congress to the effect that America, having developed a certain civil defense system, a system of the Swiss type, will be able to restore its economy and population within 2 to 3 years after a total nuclear war. This is a big lie because the potentials of this civil defense have been assessed incorrectly. Civil defense in Switzerland is calculated on the fact that there will be no nuclear war in Switzerland, that it will occur somewhere around it and that this will somehow help to protect the Swiss population.

[Kapitsa] In my opinion this is more a reflection of their petit bourgeois mentality.

[Chazov] What will a person see when he comes out of that Swiss shelter?

[Velikhov] Especially, what will happen in America? It is sufficient to recall that within half an hour after the lights went out in New York, indiscriminate robberies and murders began. It is frightening to think what will happen in America, but this is another question.

Nevertheless, I would say that agitation of this sort does exist. Unfortunately, scientists today, particularly scientists like Bailar, and a number of like-minded scientists, continue to contend, and are now beginning to actively contend, that some kind of wonderful next generation nuclear weapon exists which could become the basis for an antimissile or antinuclear defense and could create a shield which would generally protect, say America, primarily from a retaliatory strike because, as you know, we are not planning a first strike. This is the basis of our strategy, so to speak.

There is another big danger in this because if they can convince the government of this, then the inclination to develop a first strike capability will be justified even more. Unfortunately we observe both trends in American policy today. On the one hand the accuracy of missiles has been increased. Missiles are brought closer to the target in atomic submarines to reduce their flight time, something to the order of a few minutes. Then there is the utilization of space systems to permit very accurate delivery of missiles fired from submarines. Finally there is the deployment of missiles in Europe. This, too, is purely a maneuver which precisely increases the possibility of a first strike--Pershing and cruise missiles have a very short flight time. There is also the creation of a huge cruise missile fleet.

All this, the possibilities for a first strike plus the agitation for the creation of a defense system, is a gigantic lie which, unfortunately, is being generally preached in the United States.

[Chazov] This increases the risk of a nuclear war breaking out.

[Velikhov] It increases it. This is precisely the danger...[interrupted]

[Kapitsa] How do we struggle with this danger?

[Velikhov] Of the 1980's. Well, I would say...[interrupted]

[Kapitsa] This is not just a great lie, it is a great danger.

[Velikhov] That the first part lies in the following: That, in the one hand, the position of the Soviet Union in this regard is absolutely firm, because we--scientists, public and political leaders and military leaders alike--have always honestly (?maintained) and said that a nuclear war would be the end of civilization; that is, there will be no winners in a nuclear war and it is necessary that a nuclear war--there can be no...[interrupted]

[Kapitsa] [words indistinct] must be excluded.

[Velikhov] Generally, nuclear means cannot solve political or military aims--this is far too horrible a thing--and there can be no military victory in a nuclear war. Therefore, it cannot solve military aims either. At the same time, it seems to me that there is now a large number of scientists who tell the truth, and therein lies their role. This is so in America and this includes statements of the Pugwash Movement and what was perfectly clearly and comprehensively outlined in the declaration signed in Rome by 30 representatives of academies of sciences, which also stated that there are no scientific means which could become the basis for an effective antimissile defense--or, it clearly states that a nuclear war is simply a crime against humanity and that it solves nothing.

Therefore, I think that here we need to--it is very important that this educational work be continued so that all people in the world understand that the consequences of a nuclear war are indeed inevitable and that the number one task of humanity is indeed to avoid a nuclear war.

[Chazov] I must add, Yevgeniy Pavlovich, that a lot of people in the West, and not only scientists, prominent scientists, but ordinary people as well, and activists of different parties, are beginning to realize the threat which exists in the world. I had the opportunity to visit the United States in connection with our movement, and so did you. Even by judging from our movement, I can see how it grows. There were six of us 2 years ago. Today, there are tens of thousands of us in more than 40 countries of the world. What is...[interrupted]

[Kapitsa] Physicians who are...[interrupted]

[Chazov] Physicians are mostly conservative people; but at the same time, they are people who are listened to. I do not want to criticize physicists here--they have done a lot--but ordinary people listen more readily to physicians than to physicists--this is clear--because a physician somehow, by nature or in his profession, defends life. He knows better than others what life and death is all about.

[Velikhov] Now I was most impressed, and I think that it made an impression on every American, when you, the physicians assessed what would happen in, say, the state of Massachusetts, if an atomic attack took place. An example was taken as being equivalent to a nuclear strike. In this case, a drum exploded in a garage and burning gasoline splashed over the owner of an automobile. Now efforts were made to save his life. He died, it is true, but efforts were made to save his life, so to speak...[interrupted]

[Chazov] How much money and effort was wasted on just one person?

[Velikhov] (?It became clear) that in the case of a typical strike of this sort, as I recall, all that the medical resources of the state of Massachusetts could ensure was the availability of the necessary quantities of plasma, skin for grafting, medical supplies and so forth for simultaneously treating five such patients. But there would be 50 million of them...[interrupted]

[Kapitsa] The most developed state in America.

[Markov] There would be nobody to supply this, that is the most important thing...
[interrupted]

[Chazov] But I must say that, in our declaration--we adopted a declaration of physicians--it directly says that the physicians of the world declare to the governments and people that, in the event of a nuclear catastrophe, they would be powerless to render medical assistance...[interrupted]

[Markov] This is very important and most significant...[interrupted]

[Chazov] They would be powerless because there would be neither the chance, means or manpower to provide any help. And I think that this is very important for an ordinary person, when he transforms all this to his experience and to his life. And we have received a lot of letters, besides, from religious figures and from ordinary people, and are still receiving them from very different kinds of people who, I would say, are not leftists or people sympathetic to the communists or to our country, but sober-minded people who understand this dead-end and understand, more and more, what faces mankind.

And I think that the work of the Pugwash Movement, like the work of our movement of physicians, is one of the contributing factors to the struggle for nuclear disarmament. [passage omitted on Kapitsa's interview with Prof Maurice Wilkins, who comments on the importance of disseminating knowledge and on fundamental differences in public attitudes towards the danger of a nuclear war in the 1950's and in the 1980's]

[Velikhov] The United States has chosen, the Reagan administration has today chosen a position which, as a matter of fact, is being criticized in America. The position is as follows: if attainment of superiority cannot be achieved by means of rearmament, then it has to be achieved by means of negotiation. That is, by proposing that we limit, significantly reduce that balance, that practical balance of forces which exists. And certain ideologies are brought to bear here which are probably worth mentioning. Ideologies to the effect that the most destabilizing factor today is, supposedly, the land-based inter-continental missiles. But, in fact, this is incorrect; it is, in fact, a false argument because this generally is not what creates instability; what causes it is precisely further development, and primarily the development of a first strike capability.

Now this also has to be realized by the antiwar movement in America and Europe, because, in general, the most important thing, of course, is to stop war. Negotiations are always useful because it is necessary to sit around a negotiating table. It is another matter that the public must follow the principles on which they are based.

Today, our principles are clear. We are talking about equal security and equality at these negotiations...[interrupted]

[Kapitsa] [indistinct interjection]

[Velikhov] The Americans propose various types, the Reagan administration proposes various names, I would say, like the zero option, for public consumption. In fact, this is not a zero option at all and it upsets the balance of equality and equal security. Or, say, a big reduction, but a reduction in such proportions that decrease Soviet strategic forces considerably more than the Americans. It is obvious that, in this regard, the Americans are experienced and sober-minded people, those conducting the talks, and understand that we will not agree to this. Now it is important that the public understands this too.

Now, from the point of view of the window of vulnerability, I would say that what will help is precisely [corrects himself] Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov said, he confirmed--this has always been asserted, and he confirmed it once again--that the Soviet Union would not permit a kind of window of vulnerability to appear in it. But, in fact, an enormous number of all kinds of absurd proposals....

[Kapitsa] Cliches, we could say.

[Velikhov] [word indistinct] proposals do exist in the world press, which very often picks them up. You know, unfortunately, in solving a question of this kind, which is of fundamental significance to the life of all mankind, indeed often absolutely petty and dishonest (?fabrications) are brought to bear. Even if we begin from the moment when the Kennedy administration declared that the Soviet Union had an advantage in missiles...[interrupted]

[Kapitsa] It exaggerated our strength twentyfold.

[Velikhov] It not only [corrects himself] besides the most unpleasant thing is that, in actual fact, the leaders knew what they were talking about, because satellites were already in existence.

Further, if we take, for example, say the fact that it was said that it is necessary to build multiple warheads, that this would increase U.S. security. This decreased security. Take cruise missiles for example. The United States considered, and the military-industrial complex agitated the government, the public, the Senate and the Congress [as heard] about this, that, by creating these missiles, the United States would gain a certain advantage.

In actual fact, if we analyze this carefully, what would happen when such cheap mass means of delivery of nuclear weapons appeared in the world, not only in the United States? Of course, they would appear throughout the world, gradually in all countries. This, generally, would lead to horrible consequences. And from the point of view of agreements...[interrupted]

[Chazov] One must understand, Yevgeniy Pavlovich, that progress in arms draws closer [corrects himself] further increases the threat of a war being unleashed... [interrupted]

[Markov] Of course.

[Velikhov] I would say that...[interrupted]

[Chazov] And, therefore, what was said about a freeze is the most important point...[interrupted]

[Velikhov] Yes, and I would also note what has always been said in our statements, that it is necessary to freeze, not only on a quantitative level, but on a qualitative one as well. Because, generally, this incessant pursuit of technology and its possibilities, without political methods of control, will lead us into great problems.

[Markov] Facts of an accidental outbreak of nuclear war are appearing here substantially...[interrupted]

[Kapitsa] Fructuation [fruktuatsiya] may occur.

[Markov] Frunctuation may occur. It becomes all the more likely with the progress, so to speak, in arms. [passage omitted on Kapitsa's interview with (Graf von Baudissin) who comments on the importance of promoting interest in stability for both the nuclear superpowers]

[Velikhov] I would like to say, in this regard, that there is one important trait in this process. I think it should consist of the following: that there should be no preconditions for nuclear disarmament. We must [corrects himself] a lot of things separate us today, there is a whole series of problems. But there was a time when we were also separated by many things, but we saw that we were faced by an enemy which was the threat to the very existence of our civilization. This was fascism. Well, at that time we united our forces and struggled.

[Kapitsa] Yes.

[Velikhov] Just imagine that some kind of space invasion occurred, or some kind of major epidemic embraced the whole globe today. I think that then we would forget everything and unite our forces.

That is somewhat obvious. Unfortunately, however, the public and the people still do not understand this objectively, that nuclear arms are an objective reality. They cannot be removed or liquidated now, because knowledge cannot be liquidated. After all, have not we discussed in particular the problems of proliferation of nuclear weapons and so forth? Therefore, we cannot avoid this danger by technical means; we must avoid it, so to speak, by political and moral means. And then we must realize that the main danger today is the fact that we have a common enemy in nuclear weapons and we must unite to solve this problem.

The necessary development of confidence measures stems from this, and the fact that detente is not some temporary historical event, but an absolutely necessary path of development, that there is a need for talks, and so forth, also stem from this. We must realize all this. And when the peoples realize this, and primarily the American people it seems to me, this will be a very important moment. When the developing and European countries realize this, then public pressure in this direction will lead to positive solutions.

[Markov] I would like to remind you of one fact, one positive fact from the detente era. This is the Moscow treaty, banning tests in the environment. Now, if you recall, the continuation of tests in the environment threatened mankind with destruction, without any nuclear war occurring, by contamination of the atmosphere and, in general, with all the consequences a nuclear war entails. This was a concrete, a concrete danger which was discussed very frequently in the 1950's. And yet...[interrupted]

[Velikhov] You remember that, at the time, Taylor said there was no danger of this sort.

[Markov] And yet a possible solution was found nonetheless. This requires an appropriate political climate, preservation of detente is required, and concrete confidence building measures, which have been proposed in great numbers by the Soviet Union, are needed. An absence of political will hinders the solution of the problem. And so it is necessary for this political will to appear like it did in the case when the problem of banning tests in the environment was solved.

[Kapitsa] However, I think there is another direction and I would like those present to comment on it. This is the question of how we must educate the public consciousness?

[Markov] You know, there is one psychological point--the absence of war, a world war, during such a long period, so to speak. It exceeds the time span between the two preceding wars...[interrupted]

[Kapitsa] In the memory of mankind.

[Markov] In the memory of mankind. It has created a kind of subconscious confidence that there will be no war after all. This circumstance, strange as it may seem, plays a significant role, especially in that generation which has not experienced the horrors of the last world war.

[Chazov] I think that we are optimists. Physicians and participants of our movement have stated that we are optimists and believe in human intelligence and in collective human intelligence. I fully agree that, in the concerns of their daily lives, people forget about Hiroshima and Nagasaki. People know it happened, they have heard about it but they know nothing about it. Now, thinking about the imminent possibility of unemployment and various other problems, a person tries to discard other thoughts. This is actually a psychological phenomenon in a person. He tries not to think about what may be.

And it is precisely the fact that the movement of physicists, the Pugwash Movement and our movement are somehow stimulating a person's self-consciousness and showing him what may happen to him, which is I think a very important point--an important point in preventing future nuclear war and war in general. Now just look at the facts. Half a million, or about a million came out in New York, while 4,500 people demonstrated in Bonn. This is an antinuclear movement unprecedented in the

history of those countries. I am sure that it was not simply propaganda which played a role in this; it was actually self-consciousness. Hence, I think that to raise the consciousness of people and not just of people but of political figures as well, and I would even say of military figures--their consciousness about what may happen to humanity, is a very important point. After all a person--I have seen ill people and many deaths in my life and I have saved many people throughout my 30 years of medical experience--I have never seen a person who did not want to live or does not want to live. And this, I do not think this is a self-preservation instinct, this is human intellect. And one can achieve a lot by influencing this intellect, I think. And I would like to say that talks are a very important side to this, because when there are talks, some confidence follows. If people are talking, this is already very important. But I think that talks begin when they are induced by human self-consciousness, by movements of people and human intellect. And belief in this intellect, I think, must instill us with confidence in the fact that generally mankind will remain at peace, will flourish and will not be destroyed. [passage omitted on Kapitsa's interview with (Graf von Baudissin) who comments on the importance of a gradual solution of conflicts and of mutual trust in abiding by an agreement; and with (George Rutgens) who comments on the significance of the pledge not to use nuclear arms first]

[Chazov] We must together show everything the nuclear arms race and the unleashing of a nuclear war can lead to. If all scientists and all honest people, irrespective of their political and religious views, raise their voices, then the vicious chain of the arms race will be broken.

[Markov] This is most important.

[Velikhov] This is a big test for the self-consciousness of mankind, so to speak.

[Kapitsa] Well, I think we can finish our talk today on this happy note. I would like to express deep gratitude to all those present for participating in, in my opinion, a very interesting and profound talk on a question which indeed worries all mankind. I think that here we are answering, and searching for answers to, one of the most important questions confronting us all. So, thank you very much, comrades.

CSO: 1807/94

INTERNATIONAL

WESTERN INTEREST IN BULGARIAN MUSLIMS SCORED

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 82 pp 53-55

[Article by D. Yermakova: "Reflecting Life"]

[Text] Bourgeois propaganda tries to incite some people from the fraternal socialist countries against the national authorities by exploiting religious and nationalistic survivals in their consciousness. The Bulgarian journal ATEISTICHNA TRIBUNA always rebukes such machinations.

The Muslims living in the People's Republic of Bulgaria (PRB) are one of the targets of these ideological diversions. Anti-communists try to play on their religious feelings to stir up nationalist sentiments. The journal published an excerpt under the heading, "Islamic Religion and Bourgeois Nationalism," (1980, no 4) from the book, "The Formation of a Scientific-Atheistic Outlook Among Bulgarian Turks" by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Ali Aliyev. It examines a number of issues linked to social and class sources of religion and nationalism. The author elaborates in detail on so-called "Muslim" nationalism as a variant of bourgeois nationalism.

Ali Aliyev recounts that in the capitalist era all religions become weapons of the ruling bourgeoisie, which constantly uses nationalist ideas to divert the workers from the class struggle for political and economic rights. Currently, imperialism is attempting to export nationalism to the socialist countries under the guise of religion, in order to undermine the moral and political unity of their peoples and split them up according to religious creed, which is provocatively identified with ethnic background.

Aliyev writes that, with respect to the PRB, bourgeois "champions" of national individuality are making noise about the study of the Bulgarian language by Turks living in Bulgaria. You see, those who strictly adhere to Islamic dogmas are forbidden to speak the language of unbelievers. Observing such a demand disrupts normal relations between ethnic groups of the same country, which hinders their mutual integration. This is precisely what the bourgeois propagandists are trying to achieve, relying on the display of religious fanaticism by certain backward groups of Bulgarian Turks, especially of the older generation.

The policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) is aimed at the ideological consolidation of the entire nation. Socialist society creates for all ethnic groups, for believers and nonbelievers, equal social and economic conditions, ensures their ideological and cultural development, and facilitates overcoming backwardness and survivals from the past.

The article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Ismail Dzhambazov, entitled "Islam and Turkish Bourgeois Nationalism" (1980, no 6) is devoted to this very problem.

The author notes that the ideologues of Turkish nationalism proclaim Islam to be one of the chief characteristics of the Turkish nation. They claim that one who does not believe in Allah cannot be a Turk. Religious ideas of "exclusiveness" and of the Turks being "chosen by God" are used as a "pious" pretext in order to release them from participating in social life and the construction of socialism in the PRB.

Attempts by bourgeois propaganda to use religion in the arsenal of anti-communism make atheistic work one of the difficult sectors of the ideological front, and demand a constant increase in its effectiveness and in the qualifications of party lecturers. ATEISTICHNA TRIBUNA published materials on these problems under the rubrics "Workers on the Atheistic Front," "Work and Reflection," and "Questions of Methodology."

For example, the article entitlee "Energetic and Sensible Action" by Paraskeva Bodurovaya, executive secretary of the journal, discusses the practical scientific conference, "Science, Religion and Ideological Sabotage," organized by the Young Atheists Club in the Kirovskiy region of Sofia. A documentary film, "Ideological Sabotage Against the PRB," was shown at the beginning of the conference. Then its participants heard reports by Rumen Mudrov, the club's supervisor of studies, and other lecturers. The conference concluded with the showing of several more films.

In another article, "An Aware Is Earned" (1980, no 4), P. Bodurova discusses the best lecturers: Professor Todor Stankushev, Senior Scientific Associate Ivaylo Kysev, and Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Magdalena Kuzmanova, who were awarded Or-ers of Cyril and Methodius for propaganda work and skill.

Ivan Karamfilov, deputy editor-in-chief of ATEISTICHNA TRIBUNA in his article, "With Pen and Word," (1980, no 4) discusses the experiences in atheistic work of Ali Aliyev, member of the BCP Central Committee, secretary for ideological issues of the Razgradskiy Okrug Party Committee, and candidate of philosophical sciences.

Ali Aliyev, who is chairman of the okrug council of the Society imeni Georgiy Kirkov, and a member of the republican council of this society, is also known as a splendid lecturer. In 1965, the party sent him to study in the USSR at the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee. There he defended his dissertation which was devoted to the

formation of scientific-atheistic outlooks among Bulgarian Turks. After he returned to his homeland he began to use in practice the knowledge he had obtained. He was elected secretary of the Razgrad gorkom of the BCP, and then secretary for ideological issues of the Razgrad Okrug committee of the BCP.

Information on the work of the propagandists for atheism in the capital is given in an article by Aleksandr Aleksandrov, secretary of the Sofia council of the Society imeni G. Kirkov, entitled "Propaganda Lectures in the Capital" (1980, no 5). The Sofia city organization of this society has 54 lecturers, including seven professors; nine assistant professors and senior scientific associates; eleven candidates of science; seven scientific associates; and twenty workers in city and regional houses of socialist life and culture. Annually, 900 lectures are given in Sofia with the aid of the Society imeni G. Kirkov alone.

ATEISTICHNA TRIBUNA often contains translations of articles of Soviet scholars (for example I. Kryveleva, "On Discussions With Spirits," (1980, no 4), as well as reports about Soviet experience. Specifically, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences Nenka Stoimenova writes in an article entitled "Atheism in the Work of Sukhomlinskiy" (1980, no 5) that this Soviet experience is not only a very rich source of pedagogical thought but also of specific methods which may be used in the practice of atheistic education.

New holidays and ceremonies are often propagandized on the pages of ATEISTICHNA TRIBUNA. Such ceremonial and social rituals are playing an increasingly appreciable role in the life of the Bulgarian society and family. An article by Scientific Associate Delcho Todorov entitled "The Bulgarian System of Holidays and Ceremonies--Laws and Special Features" (1980, no 5), is devoted to this theme in particular.

He writes that the ruling classes, openly or in a veiled manner (primarily through the church), have always attempted to place traditions, and ceremonial and social rituals in their service. However, these rituals had already begun to take shape before the appearance of religion as a phenomenon of social life. The clergy, understanding perfectly well its role in emotionally and psychologically influencing people's feelings, gradually gained control of folk customs. Some they banned as "heathen," while others were included in their cult. In doing this the church maintained that rites arose exclusively as a consequence of an innate religious feeling.

Today, profound changes are taking place in the system of holidays and ceremonies. Pre-revolutionary state political holidays are unacceptable for a socialist society, and many social rituals have lost all meaning as a result of the victory of the new world outlook and the raising of the cultural level of the population. However, this does not mean that the centuries old traditions and customs of the people have been entirely rejected. Some of them have been invested with new meaning and given new content. However, the author believes that "the problem of the continuity

of folk customs and traditions even now remains not only a pressing one, but also perhaps the most difficult. After all, it is one of the elements of a complex and contradictory process, which is characteristic of the development of modern spiritual culture." The BCP is continuing to pay great attention to this problem, and is purposefully developing new holidays and ceremonies, which are national in spirit and socialist in content.

The Islamic rite of circumcision (Sunnite), writes Ismail Ferkhadov in an article, "Circumcision" (1980, no 3), is among the most cruel and dangerous of those which came down through the centuries and is still observed in some places. As the analogous Judaic ritual, it is a survival of human sacrifices which were widespread during the patriarchal period and early slave-holding society. Contemporary Islamic theologians interpret the Sunnah as a "commandment of the prophet," which supposedly distinguishes the "faithful" from the "infidels." But this is in no way a harmless ritual, as the mullahs try to assure us. It frequently leads to blood poisoning and even psychic trauma. The author corroborates his words with a number of examples, and reveals that presently many Bulgarian Muslims have stopped subjecting their boys to this ordeal. Another article by I. Ferkhadov, "Prayer As A Panacea" (1980, no 5), concerns the way Islam tries to constrict the lives of believers into an ascetic framework by means of prayer, the most widespread form of religious regulation.

The author writes that in our time there are still people who hasten to use the services of khodzhi and imams, who "treat" with such "tested methods" as healing prayers and amulets. For example, reading the 36th chapter of the Koran four times is recommended to guard against harm and illness. It is hardly necessary to prove that no reading can prevent illness or accident, or, all the more, cure people.

ATEISTICHNA TRIBUNA also constantly returns to the theme of the relationship of religion and science. The journal notes that the church even now continues efforts to demonstrate the limitations of science, asserting that there are bounds beyond which an area begins that is not accessible to scientific knowledge, and that such knowledge will never be able to answer questions about the meaning of human life. At the same time, theologians insistently try to use science in their own interests. They speculate especially frequently about the problems of the origin of the universe, mankind, and all living things on earth. Such attempts usually lead to falsification of scientific truth. The journal criticized them under the rubric, "Natural Science and Religion."

Senior Scientific Associate Bozhko Bozhkov, and Professor Atanas Raynov write, in an article entitled "Genetics and Religion" (1980, no 3), that modern medicine, developing based on the achievements of biology and physiology, has accumulated much factual material on the role of heredity in man's development. These facts raze to the ground the Biblical legend of the origin of mankind and animals. Today it is clearly proven that complex organic combinations which transmit hereditary traits play the

leading role in the vital processes of animals and plants. This in turn proves the natural, materialistic course of the origin and development of life on our planet, without any involvement of supernatural forces.

This very theme is broached in an article by Candidate of Medical Sciences Todor Yevrev, "Genetic and Benius Engineering" (1980, no 6). He recounts how modern genetics, studying phenomena at the cellular, sub-cellular and molecular level, is revealing the basic mechanisms of heredity, and finding methods to regulate and change it in order to raise more productive varieties of crops and domestic animals, and to eliminate genetic defects which cause hereditary illnesses.

An article by Nonka Bogomilova (1980, no 5) discusses the emotional influence of works of art on people's world outlook and psyche as well as their mood and actions. It states that the church, in striving for all-embracing influence over man, his mind and his feelings, always used various forms of art, including music, singing, painting, and sculpture. Of course, religion and art arose independently, but in ancient times, especially in the Middle Ages when the church monopolized all spiritual life, art was under the control and influence of religion. This could not fail to affect its content.

In the opinion of N. Bogomilova, religious art, which is subordinated to the idea of God, is religion's decorative design, which fulfills strictly official functions in the rites of the cult. On the other hand, it also serves educational purposes. The vestments, ikons and frescoes, depicting Christ's suffering, expiation of sins, and heavenly bliss, are designed to stimulate piety, humility, and thoughts of immortality of the soul and life beyond the grave. In other words, such works take part in the process of the formation of religious consciousness. Theologians are not interested in the artistic image as it reflects and illuminates the surrounding world, or as an esthetic reality.

N. Bogomilov writes that similar features of the church's understanding of the functions and essence of art (a utilitarian approach, other than esthetic requirements, the absence of a valuable art form) are manifested especially in music which, as is well known, most strongly influences believers' feelings.

The article states that, beginning already in the 7th century, the Christian Church introduces a single, strictly regulated liturgical form which excludes any possible creativity and development in this sphere. Thus the Catholic Council of Trent (16th century) banned minor and major chords as "sensual" and vocal and instrumental music as "too secular and therefore involving pleasure without value." The council also placed a ban on even measures in music as contradicting the dogma of the Trinity.

Diaplaying such a utilitarian approach to art, the church even now employs it to influence believers. Scorning centuries old traditions, it is already permitting new, light and even jaza music in houses of worship, if only to attract the most desired parishioners there--the young.

A conclusion is drawn at the end of the article: "Religion fetters and limits art, since the idea of religion, as such, contradicts art's essence, nature and specific esthetic character."

Professor Atanas Raynov also examines the mutual relationship between religion and art in an article, "An Age-Old and Majestic Theme" (1980, no 5), dedicated to the picture by the well known Russian artist, A. Ivanov, entitled "Christ's Appearance Before the People."

As is well known, its subject is based on the Biblical legend. But, the author asks, is the elaboration of the idea incorporated therein religious? If one examines the picture superficially, it corresponds to the evangelical text. But its idea is entirely different. Two figures facing one another in the picture, seemingly dividing nature and the people in two, rivet out attention. They are John the Baptist extending his hands to Christ, who is depicted by the artist as spiritually and physically strong and confident, vigorously striding toward the people. It seems as though no one and nothing can stop him. What is he bringing the people? Truth and life. However, hostile forces stand in the path of truth. Between it and the people is the symbol of the slave-holding power--Roman horsemen. They are shown with their backs to the Savior, but one of them has turned his head and is carefully watching him. The Pharisees, Sadducees, and high priests, who are inclined away from the Roman soldiers ahead, are also turned with their backs to truth. The crowd gazes at Christ with hope, but among the crowd are also those on whose faces are written hesitation, doubt and distrust.

The artist showed his relationship to the slave-holding authorities and ruling class not only by having their backs turned to the truth, but also by the fact that a barren, naked hill extends behind them. As a symbol of sympathy and love for the oppressed, A. Ivanov lit up their faces with hope in the presence of truth. Mankind knows no more majestic and eternal theme than the search for truth. The author concludes that in this sense Ivanov's picture is one of the greatest artistic creations.

One more article on the same theme by A. Raynov, titled "Christ on the Mount of Olives" (1980, no 6), was devoted to the painting of the same name by El Greco. In the author's opinion, it contains a deeper meaning than that of the evangelical subject matter. The painting of the great Spanish master portrays the moment of Christ's persecution when the drama of the situation reaches its highest level. A. Raynov writes:

"The authorities persecute him who threatens their foundation, in this case the foundation of the ruling class. Consequently, the character in the painting--who carries revolutionary ideas--is threatened with death. Having a premonition of his heavy ordeal, he suffers deep spiritual agitation."

The author considers the basic idea of the painting to be suffering the people's leader in the name of those he led. Its realism is also confirmed by the fact that the idea for which Christ is put to death does not immediately or suddenly find its way into the people's hearts and minds. Among the people are his loyal followers, doubters, and indifferent and his persecutors.

The words of one of the most prolific artists of the Bulgarian Renaissance, Zakhariy Zograf, are filled with high civic spirit and patriotism. Many of the country's monasteries were painted by his hand. Ikons, sketches and drawings which he created have been preserved. The frescoes and murals of Zakhariy Zograf are far from the religious canons. The Biblical figures and Orthodox saints which emerged from under his talented brush essentially portray real people, their inner worlds, lives, clothing and tools. The subjects of the artist's works themselves, although taken from Scripture, are filled with lifelike content and delicately noted realistic details. Under the brush of the master, church walls were turned into exciting pictures, full of patriotism, summoning the people to unity and to a revival of national pride and consciousness. In the ear of the Bulgarian Renaissance, Z. Zograf was the first artist to glorify man's dignity. An article by Candidate of Art Criticism Anna Roshkovskaya, titled "Zakhariy Zograf--Bulgarian" (1980, no 6), describes his life and work.

Familiarity with the materials of the journal ATEISTICHNA TRIBUNA demonstrates convincingly that our Bulgarian colleagues are actively and constantly searching for ways to improve propaganda about the scientific-materialist, atheistic world outlook, and strengthen this outlook in people's hearts and minds. They are striving to more closely link their activities with the urgent tasks of socialist construction and with the life of the nation.

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9069
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INTERNATIONAL

WESTERN CHARGES OF PSYCHIATRIC ABUSE OF 'SANE DISSIDENTS' REJECTED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 10 Jan 83 pp 1-3

[Text] Some Western media show special concern over "the situation in Soviet psychiatry" and persistently try to allege that in the USSR sane people who disagree with the government are "confined" to mental hospitals. This is what Novosti correspondents were told in the Presidium of the USSR Scientific Medical Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists in connection with such allegations.

The history of medicine knows of many attempts to accuse psychiatrists from various countries of placing health people in hospitals and thus violating their professional duty. Such accusations were made, as a rule, by people remote from medicine. Some of them sincerely erred. However, more often than not, they pursued unseemly aims. In the past few years we have witnessed, regrettably, not unconnected attacks on Soviet psychiatry, as was the case in the past, but a well-orchestrated propaganda campaign. Soviet doctors became convinced of this at the latest congress of the World Psychiatric Association in Honolulu. Some distance from the Sheraton Waikiki Hotel, where the Congress was to be opened, its participants were met by pickets who tried to thrust on them not scientific materials, but anti-Soviet leaflets and the biographies and "case histories" of "Soviet psychiatric prison inmates."

"The lists of victims of Soviet psychiatry" are again being circulated. This time this is being done on the eve of another world psychiatric congress which will meet in Vienna in July 1983. Soviet doctors were surprised to find people not known to any Soviet psychiatrist on the lists of alleged "victims." The lists also include patients who have never been "political non-conformists," but who did undergo treatment in hospitals, to which they were sent after committing grave crimes, murder, in particular; they were relieved of punishment since they committed crimes while being insane. Featuring among the "political prisoners" are also "dissidents" who were patients of Soviet psychiatrists. Not, of course, because of their non-conformity, but because many of them had suffered from mental diseases since childhood. They received the first course of treatment at an age when an expression of "political non-conformity" was out of the question.

Under the code of ethics of the medical profession, the doctor is to keep the case history of his patient secret and not to discuss it in the press. Soviet

doctors have always followed this rule. However, they have discussed more than once the case histories of "sane non-conformists" with their opposite numbers from other countries, organised joint panels of experts to examine patients, and supplied the national associations of other countries with medical documentation on the examination and treatment of patients.

"In 1977 we provided, at its request, the Executive Committee of the World Psychiatric Association with the case histories of our 22 patients who the West alleges are 'sane dissidents,'" said Academician Georgy Morozov, Chairman of the USSR Scientific Medical Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists. "In 1982 we forwarded medical documentation on another seven patients to the Executive in the hope that it will be studied by our colleagues abroad and that an end will be put to the peddling of myths about the 'situation in Soviet psychiatry.' However, this did not occur. Regrettably, we can say today that some Western psychiatrists have allowed themselves to be drawn into a political game which aims not to establish the truth, but to sow mistrust in Soviet psychiatry, and to persuade world opinion that the USSR allegedly violates human rights."

"The campaign in defence of 'psychiatric prison inmates' is not something surprising in the long list of anti-Soviet provocations, whose sponsors have never troubled themselves with choosing means for the purpose. Disregarding basic moral standards, they even exploit mental patients, particularly those who emigrated from the USSR. Such persons are compelled to write for the press and to appear in radio and TV programmes as 'witnesses for the prosecution.'

"We know that, as a result of such interviews, disease frequently shows a relapse and the former 'sane inmates' of Soviet hospitals find themselves in the psychiatric wards of the countries of residence," Academician Morozov noted. "I have no right to violate professional secrecy and give you the names of these patients. However, they are well known to our Western colleagues."

The USSR Scientific Medical Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists, which unites over 26,000 doctors, considers that it is not the USSR, but the West that uses psychiatry for political purposes. In the opinion of the Society, such outrageous practices directly harm patients, sow mistrust in the medical profession, and hinder cooperation among experts from various countries.

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INTERNATIONAL

UN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON IMPORTANCE OF EAST-WEST TRADE

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 6 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Text] In recent months, international economic organisations in Geneva have more than once indicated increasing difficulties in world trade under the impact of the crisis in the developed capitalist countries. It was pointed out at the last session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) that the openly discriminatory policies of the USA and a number of other Western countries towards the socialist states had an unfavourable influence on East-West trade. V. Kuznetsov, IZVESTIA correspondent in Geneva, asked J. Stanovnik, Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, to share his views on the prospects of developing East-West trade and economic relations in 1983.

In conditions of the economic crisis in the world, J. Stanovnik said, questions connected with the development of trade and economic cooperation within the sphere of operation of the ECE (whose membership comprises 32 European countries, the USA and Canada) acquire special importance. A study made by the EEC has shown that trade between the Federal Republic of Germany, for example, and countries of the socialist community stably ensures the employment of nearly 500,000 West German workers. The large-scale contracts of the type of the gas-pipes deal have and will continue to have a great stimulating influence on the development of West-East economic relations.

For the first time after World War II, in the past year 1982, we stated a zero increase in world trade which, in the opinion of experts, continues to be in a state of stagnation. Nevertheless, despite the unfavourable factors, East-West trade continues steadily developing thanks, I would say, to the favourable influence of the Soviet factor. In recent years, the Soviet Union's foreign trade has been the most dynamic stream in world trade. Last year, the trade turnover between the USSR and the Western countries--members of the ECE--grew considerably.

I would like to emphasise, J. Stanovnik said, that trust, good-neighbourly relations and the favourable political climate actively facilitate the development of trade and economic cooperation. In the seventies, thanks to the Helsinki spirit, East-West trade grew 3-4 times over, reaching the 100,000 million dollar-mark. A congress on environmental protection was held within

the framework of the ECE on the Soviet Union's proposal in 1979. The congress-passed convention, which has been ratified by 24 states, is now coming into force.

These examples show that the European continent, all European nations are benefiting from improvements in the political climate. Time imperatively dictates the need for returning to the footing of detente. As a UN official, I resolutely support all efforts aimed at strengthening world peace, at ending the arms race and going back to calm, respectful relations between states.

In this respect, the Soviet Union's appeal and the new proposals made by Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee are an expression of feelings of great responsibility for the destinies of peace, for mankind's tranquil future. I express the hope, J. Stanovnik said, concluding the interview, that they will have a positive influence on the international situation and ease tension. The European nations have no other sensible alternative except mutually advantageous cooperation in the interests of peace.

(IZVESTIA, January 5. In full.)

CSO: 1812/71

INTERNATIONAL

EARLY SOVIET EXPERIENCE IN CENTRAL ASIA MODEL FOR SOCIALIST ORIENTATION COUNTRIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OBOBCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V UZBEKISTANE in Russian No 10, Oct 82 pp 17-26 carries a 9,000-word article titled "Property Law in the Bukharan and Khorezm People's Soviet Republics" by I.B. Zakirov. The article describes the changes in property law in these republics and the difficulties encountered in doing away with Muslim waqf property. It concludes that this experience is "extremely instructive and has great international importance" as a model for policy in countries of socialist orientation in the Third World.

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SOVIET-AMERICAN SYMPOSIUM ON MIDDLE EAST, CENTRAL ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY MEETS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK TURKMENSKOY SSR. SERIYA OBOBCHESTVENNYKH NAUK in Russian No 5, 1982 pp 94-96 carries a 2,200-word article titled "The First Soviet-American Symposium on the Problems of the Archaeology of Central Asia, the Near East and Ancient India" by I.S. Masimov. The article provides details on the participants of this conference which took place in Boston 9-13 November 1981.

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20 MILLION COPIES OF AITMATOV'S WORKS PUBLISHED IN USSR, FOREIGN COUNTRIES

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 21 Nov 82 p 4 carries a 200-word article titled "Stormy Yedigey Strides Across the Planet" by A. Barshay. The article reports that translations and agreements for other translations of Chingiz Aitmatov's "A Day Lasts Longer than a Century" will bring it to a large audience throughout the world. It notes that according to UNESCO Aitmatov's works have been published in more than 160 editions in almost 100 countries of the world and that the total number of copies printed exceeds 20 million.

CSO: 1800/647

NATIONAL

ARMY SERVICE HELPS CONSOLIDATE SOVIET PEOPLE

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 24, Dec 82 pp 17-23

[Article by A. Zaytsev and V. Kondrashov: "We are the Soviet People!"]

[Excerpt] Service in the ranks of the Armed Forces which are genuinely popular by their essence and intention promotes the consolidation of the Soviet people as a new community of people. The greatness of the tasks being solved by the army and fleet, the single prescribed order and style of life, the collective character of military work, the socially and nationally mixed quality of sections and units, the intense military and political instruction, the highly educated commanders and political workers all create a special atmosphere of comradeship, make military service a good school of ideological-political, labor, moral and international education, and form in the soldiers a noble feeling of unity, mutual assistance and brotherhood. Precisely in the military an individual with especial force feels himself a part of a great fellowship, the name of which is the Soviet people. Service in the army and fleet forms a collectivist and humanist, a man with a wide range of interests and a firm moral position, genuinely responsible for the fate of his Fatherland and for the fate of peace on this planet.

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NATIONAL

WRITERS UNION OFFICIAL EXTOLS RICHNESS OF MULTINATIONAL CULTURE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 17 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Feliks Kuznetsov, first secretary of the board of the Moscow Writers Organization: 'Unity in Variety']

[Text] The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is truly a multinational state without precedent in world history. In this state, socialism is employed at the highest level of political wisdom to solve with Leninist genius one of the most complex issues which, up until now, had been unresolved--the issue of nationalities. This formerly dramatic, frequently tragic and, as they say throughout our country, damnable issue has been solved in the spirit of genuine humanism and justice and in the spirit of genuine friendship among peoples and genuinely humane relations among all Soviet peoples.

On this qualitatively new, multinational social basis, an essentially new and history-making society has appeared and become established--the Soviet people. The multinational Soviet culture, art and literature, without precedent in the history of mankind, are likewise as unique in principle. They are socialist in content and profoundly national in the form of their expression and development. Our ideological enemy uses every means possible to suppress, disparage and distort the unique fact that there exists a multinational Soviet culture, thoroughly united in spirit. Our enemy, for example, ignores the unique and striking fact that Soviet literature today is published in 78 languages. The reason for this is understandable: the impressive successes of Soviet multinational literature and art as well as the richness, liberality, fullness and urgency of the spiritual aspirations of our strikingly individual cultures is a visible and irrefutable reply to all the fabrications about an imaginary lack of freedom and the standardized development of the multinational culture of the USSR.

The vividness and diversity of the colors and the profound fullness of the spiritual processes are also evident in the national culture of the Russian Federation and, of course, in the culture and literature of the first among equals--Soviet socialist Russia.

Moscow, the capital of the multinational Soviet motherland, has become not only the political but also the spiritual center of this fundamental relationship among national cultures.

Moscow, without exaggeration, is the cultural Mecca of our country, the center and focus for the spiritual life of that historic society called the Soviet people. Moscow, the capital, however, is also the focus of the national cultures. The actual contacts among the cultures, literatures and arts of all our national republics are accomplished primarily through Moscow. Its national cultural, organizational and unifying role is great. Here is the primary concentration of a mighty group of translators of the 78 languages of our republics. These translators have their own Moscow school and, in a broader sense, a Soviet school of translation, the like of which, without exaggeration, exists nowhere else in the world. I can tell you, incidentally, that we devote insufficient attention to this problem--to the further development of translator personnel, to their working conditions, to the quality of their work and to the social prestige and status of this unique literary profession, of particular importance in our multinational environment. We pay much less attention to this problem than it deserves with regard to its social significance and our historical and cultural tradition.

Moscow is not only a school of translation but also a school of critical, literary and theoretical thought which draws inferences about and studies the literary and, on a broader scale, the spiritual process of development of our socialist culture from the extremely important standpoint of the mutual influence and interaction of national culture and literature. If one speaks of the progress and development of literary and artistic criticism since the well-known party resolution regarding it, we must agree that the successes of Soviet literary and artistic criticism have been of particular significance in this extremely important sphere of theoretical thought, on this front of the spiritual battle.

These two circumstances--the factor of the effective and high-quality translation of all the most significant works of multinational literature into Russian and, later on, into the other languages of the peoples of the USSR--are of equal value as constantly progressing interpretation and generalization of the experience of all our national literatures in the context of our national Soviet literary development and, through the USSR, in the context of world literary development. They are factors of an unprecedented force which is mobilizing literature and art. Under the conditions of socialism, our great Russian language has become not a means of Russification, a policy that our ideological and class enemies falsely accuse us of trying to carry out, but a means for intimate international contact, that is, Ariadne's golden thread which ties any culture, even the quantitatively smallest culture (only in the quantitative sense, since in the qualitative and spiritual sense, there is no such thing as a small culture), into the immense world of all-Soviet and worldwide literary, spiritual and cultural contact and interaction.

This path is sensible and as natural as breathing, for public recognition and recognition from readers and viewers throughout the Soviet republics is a highly regarded and thoroughly objective criterion of artistic merit. Through translation, an artist from any nation in our country, even the smallest, today makes his way to worldwide recognition. Through this method, outstanding Russian writers and writers' collectives as well as artists from the socialist republics have obtained worldwide recognition. This is true whether we look at Mikhail Sholokhov or Leonid Leonov, Chingiz Aytmatov or Rasul Gamzatov, Oles' Gonchar or Vasiliy Bykov, the Bol'shoy or the Art Theater, or the Theater imeni Shot Rustaveli in Tbilisi.

It is particularly important to note and emphasize that the unquestionable and impressive creative results which we have achieved during the 60-year existence of our multinational socialist state and which, thanks to the gains of Soviet power, have become the property of readers and viewers not only in our immense country but throughout the entire world have been attained thanks to the well-reasoned and clear-cut policies of the party in the sphere of culture and international relations.

Leninist party policy was further developed at the recent November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The resolutions of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee received the complete, total and unanimous support and approval of all the Soviet people and our creative intelligentsia. This shows that the people, the party and the intelligentsia are united as never before.

The essence of Leninist policy in the sphere of our multinational culture consists of a deep respect for the national differences of cultures and literatures--with as much careful and consistent attention being paid to those features that unite them--as well as for their truly humanitarian and socialist content. Our party proceeds from the deepest dialectic correlation in life and in art, from a feeling of Soviet patriotism, from the individual's conscious love for both his homelands, great and small, from the feeling of socialist internationalism and from the feeling of mutual respect and mutual assistance between all Soviet peoples and the peoples of socialist nations.

This dialectic interrelationship solidly and flexibly brings our multinational socialist culture together and simultaneously determines its success. Why, for example, do I feel so close not only to my countrymen, Fedor Abramov and Vasiliy Belov, but also to the Ukrainian Oles' Gonchar, the Kazakh Abdizhamil Nurpeisov, the Estonian brothers Tuuliki, the Bashkir Mustay Karim, the Belorussian Ivan Chigrinov and the representatives of our people in the Northern Caucasus--Rasul Gamzatov and Kaysyn Kulihev? This is because in each of them, in addition to the vividness of their distinct national personality, I sense one, single national basis and the unity of socialist convictions.

This unity of national principles and socialist convictions along with the authors' vivid national distinctiveness is a major accomplishment and a major condition for future successes of multinational Soviet literature and of all our domestic culture.

9512
CSO: 1800/430

NATIONAL

SUCCESS OF SOVIET GYPSY THEATER IN JAPAN

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by O. Polozkova: "The Theater's Trust"]

[Text] Recently the Moscow Theater "Romen" returned from a tour of Japan. It returned from a country in which there are no Gypsies and to which Gypsy art is unknown, and where the word "Gypsy" is "associated only with the name of Carmen." I am looking through the reviews in the Japanese newspapers. There are many articles. And all of them are about one thing--the great success of the "Romen" Gypsy Theater.

"The performance 'We Are Gypsies' with which the theater came to Japan is staged on the basis of a play which gives a talented depiction of the fate of the freedom-loving gypsy people from its origins to the present day. . . . the rich colors, and the extraordinarily dynamic dances together with beautiful songs literally captivate the theater-goer"--this is the opinion of the newspaper YUKAN FUJI.

"The hit of the program is the play's last scene, 'Songs Are For People'," the newspaper HOCHI SHIMBUN wrote in its article "An Astonishing Power." "In it 40 actors perform their best songs and dances one after another. And when Slichenko began to sing with his pure voice 'Night Song on the Shore of the Kitagami' there was a dead silence in the theater. And then calls for an encore."

"Observing the performances of the Gypsies," the famous Japanese actress Okada Yosiko says in an interview given to ASAHI SHIMBUN, "I thought that their songs were reminiscent of Japanese traditional songs. . . . However, they differ sharply from them with their passionate temperament. This is a charming art. The tour of the 'Romen' Theater is a most happy event for me. At the very thought of meeting with Slichenko himself my heart begins to beat joyously as it does with a young girl."

"We work in Japan for around 50 days," Nikolay Slichenko said. "This is a very long time, and in a foreign country it is especially felt. Only a week had passed and I, and the other actors too, felt a strong homesickness. When we had finished the last performance the entire collective was seized by a feeling of genuine exultation. One of the actors, behind the curtains now, suddenly began to sing 'Victory Day' and the song was taken up by the rest, and in

an instant it was already resounding in a harmonious choir! It is difficult to describe this. . . . This kind of feeling has to be experienced.

This is the first time since the founding of the theater that our collective has travelled abroad, and to such a faraway country. Tours are a good and accurate test of an entire collective, and it is pleasant for me as director of the theater to note that we have passed this test. My belief in the collective has been confirmed, and my trust in it justified."

"The work of our actors was well received in all of the cities of Japan," the theater's ballet master Ivan Vasil'yevich Khrustalev adds. "Beginning with the first sounds of the performance the audience was unstinting in showing its feelings and in giving applause. Usually this is not characteristic of Japanese theater-goers. But when Slichenko sang the popular 'Night Song on the Shore of the Kitagami' in Japanese (it had been included in the performance at the request of the organizers of the tour) the audience sang it along with him. There was little free time, and we were not able to see the theater of Japan, but we saw a picture gallery, theatrical museums, and beautiful temples. . . . Japan is fantastic."

"A vivid and colorful country, like a beautiful toy," our conversation was continued by the actress Svetlana Yankovskaya. "All of us are extremely pleased with this trip. It is essential for an actor to be in new countries and to play for a 'foreign' audience. Such trips not only enrich but also are both a creative and a human test for actors.

It will probably be a long time before I forget the feeling which seized me when before the first performance in Tokyo the Soviet Anthem sounded in the theater. How can one explain those feelings of excitement, joy, and responsibility which seized everyone. On this journey it was the first time that I felt so acutely what my homeland is. . . . We played a great deal, and every time we tried to completely win over the trust of the audience. Flowers, smiles, applause--there was all of that."

"And where is it easier to play?" I asked Svetlana.

"Easier to play. . . I do not even know. In general, the word 'easy' is not a close one for me. I like difficulties. In any manifestation. . . .both here and there--everywhere--it is difficult to play. But here we are at home, and there everything is foreign."

2959

CSO: 1800/327

NATIONAL

WIDESPREAD PRACTICE OF OVERLOADING SCIENTISTS WITH ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES DECRIED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Aug 82 p 13

[Article by Aleksandr Kitaygorodskiy, professor, doctor of physical and mathematical sciences: "Work To a Frazzle"]

[Text] When the structure of scientific institutions is spoken about an analogy with the army is frequently resorted to. At first glance, this kind of analogy is quite right: as in the army, in science there are privates, officers, and generals. . . . At the same time, there are a number of differences. Some of them reflect the specifics of the two types of activity, while others cannot be explained by any specifics. In examining them you involuntarily come to the conclusion that there are many strange things in the organization of the scientific army which it has been possible to avoid in the organization of the real army.

Take, for example, this difference: in the army it is absolutely impossible to be the commander of several regiments which are members of different divisions. In science this can be found at every step. For a military man it would seem completely wild if one and the same person occupied the office of corps commander and regimental commander being, in this way, simultaneously the chief and the subordinate of the division commander. In science this also happens frequently. In the army the phenomenon which I will call "multi-hattedness" is completely lacking. But in the sphere of science the wearing by a single person of one or two, and sometimes of dozens of hats is a quite widespread phenomenon.

Let us leaf through, for example, the reference book for the Academy of Sciences. At the end of it there is an alphabetical list of the Academy's associates mentioned in the book. Next to each name the pages are cited on which this name can be found. Let us leave aside those cases when a scientist's name is mentioned two or three times. This does not mean that he occupies two or three offices--it is simply that the reference work mentions him in different lists: in the Academy Members list, in the list of the members of one or another department, and so forth. However, it is by no means infrequent that a scientist's name is encountered on a dozen or more pages, which signifies almost the same number of posts which are occupied by him. Here, for example, is a well-known and very respected name. Its possessor is a member of the Academy's Presidium, the chairman of several scientific councils and commissions,

and the director of a large institute. . . . Or another example--a well-known academician who lives in Novosibirsk. He is also the chairman of several councils, the deputy chairman of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences, the director of an institute, and the chief editor of a journal. . . .

Leafing through the reference book, we can convince ourselves again and again that this situation is by no means an exception. Many of our scientists have five, six, and seven positions, and, moreover, not necessarily scientists of the first rank. "They are chasing after wages,"--an uninitiated person might think. "Probably, they toss him a couple of hundred for every job." You are mistaken, dear comrade! All of these jobs are performed as so-called social doubling-up. Wages are given only for one hat.

Why, in that case, occupy so many jobs? Everywhere scientists do this almost because of coercion, submitting to persistent persuasion. "Who, except yourself, respected Ivan Ivanovich, would be able to head up this scientific council (problem commission, editorial board, and so forth)?"--the persuaders usually say. "You are our specialist No 1 in this field. Please, my friend, do not refuse! Without you we will simply be lost." And so, Ivan Ivanovich, having exhausted all of his arguments, gritting his teeth, agrees. . . .

Human strength is not without limits. It is clear that he who wears four, five, six, or seven scientific and science-related hats does the work for each hat worse by the corresponding number than if he could concentrate on a single one.

However, some scientists quite willingly accept "multi-hattedness." Why? Another man's soul, as we know, is a mystery, and, for this reason, it is difficult to give a universal explanation for this phenomenon. Some people probably get satisfaction from the consciousness that they hold the keys in their hands for the solution of the most diverse problems and, thus, move into the front rank of people without whom it is impossible to manage. There are people who simply like power. Some people, perhaps, believe that "multi-hattedness" will lead more rapidly to rewards. . . .

Besides this, there are other quite concrete and real advantages which a scientific worker gets from "multi-hattedness," and, moreover, it is not only those discussed above. The most widespread "doubling-up" situations are not reflected in the reference book. What kind of situations are these?

In a scientific institute, as a rule, the directors and their deputies have their own laboratories--in other words, through doubling-up they are laboratory chiefs. They live in their research institutes quite modestly. It is not easy to get money to purchase new equipment. An increase in laboratory personnel is only possible on the basis of decreasing the number of people working in other laboratories. Well, the director and his deputies dispose of staff and money. It is not difficult to understand that in this kind of situation the laboratories which are headed by these people are in an especially advantageous situation. It is easy for the director of a scientific institution

to bring the number of "his" scientific workers to indicators which are three to four times higher than the average ones in the institute. The same applies to equipment.

There would be nothing harmful in this if the organizational-administrative abilities of the director completely corresponded with his virtues as a scientific worker. Unfortunately, this is by no means always the situation. By no means always are the members of an institute's administration capable of objectively comparing the importance of the research being performed by them with the scientific work of other laboratories. The danger of a harmful bias in scientific work arising on account of this "multi-hattedness" is very great.

An even greater danger can occur if a director simultaneously occupies an important post outside of the institute. Now not only an individual laboratory, but an entire institute may be given a "green light." And, again, only if this director has great talent and scientific objectivity is it possible to avoid the above-mentioned bias.

Of course, it could be advantageous to occupy the post of chief editor of a scientific journal, or to head the editorial advisory board of a publishing house which publishes scientific literature. This makes it possible to ensure a "most favored nation status" for one's works and the works of one's pupils and friends.

A place in the Higher Certification Commission might prove to be very convenient---it makes it possible to influence certifications.

I do not at all wish to say that scientific workers who resort to these and other types of doubling-up are pursuing selfish goals. I am simply talking about the kind of advantages that this kind of doubling-up objectively provides. When we attempt to understand why certain scientists voluntarily pile a large number of jobs upon themselves (with which it is difficult for them to cope), this discussion is not superfluous.

A bit more detail about the doubling-up of scientific and pedagogical work. This variety is frequently useful. It is useful when a scientific worker gives lectures at courses in his narrow specialty. Both the students and the teachers will gain. Nevertheless, in my view, the effort should be made not to "enlist" scientific workers in pedagogical work, but for scientific and pedagogical work to take place under a single roof. I am returning now for the n-th time to my idea that the center of gravity in the field of pure science has to be shifted to the VUZes (first of all, to the universities).

As for combining scientific work with administrative work in a higher educational institution, with regard to this variant of "multi-hattedness" there cannot be two opinions: to perform the job of a director, dean, or department head, and, at the same time, to be the head of a scientific subdivision means to work in both places twice as bad as should be the case.

It is time to summarize. It seems to me that the basic reason for the flourishing of the phenomenon which I have called "multi-hattedness" is an unwillingness to understand that there is a dividing line between scientific organizational work and scientific creative work. The performance of these two types of work requires different properties of character and mind.

Creative work requires, as a rule, narrow specialization. On the contrary, the performance of scientific administrative functions is impossible without the ability to see the field of scientific activity from a height. The ability to manage people is also a gift from God. This kind of ability is not necessary for a person who is deeply involved in scientific work. For the administrator it is essential.

To believe that the organization of scientific work and the leadership of publishing and scientific certification and so forth has to be entrusted to gifted scientists who have won a name for themselves with first-class scientific work is, from my point of view, a complete mistake.

Moreover, I believe that certain directors of scientific research institutes and their deputies would work much better if they did not engage in scientific work. This also applies to workers who direct even larger subdivisions.

Once again I repeat: the combination of scientific creative and scientific administrative work is useful, in my view, in very rare cases. Of course, a person who occupies a major post in a scientific administration has to go through a good school and has to know from his own experience what it means to conduct a careful experiment or a tiring computation. But, having attained the position of a scientific administrator--the leader of a scientific institution--in which research is being conducted whose subtleties he is incapable of understanding--having attained such a position, he has to (I understand very well that far from everybody will agree with me) leave the scientific research to others. The significance, usefulness, and importance of his administrative and organizational work will then increase one-hundredfold.

Incidentally, absolutely the same position pertains in industry. The best plant director or minister undoubtedly should have traversed the path from master craftsman, and even better, from worker. And, of course, it would seem to be wild to everybody if a minister kept for himself the job of shop chief in some plant.

It is all the more strange when a person who has shown himself to be a gifted researcher is given not one, but several scientific organizational hats (parallel to his basic research work). The number of scientific workers in our country and the high level of their qualifications makes it entirely possible to arrange things in such a manner that a single job would be sufficient for every scientist. If we succeed in doing this we will put an end to working our most gifted scientists to a frazzle and will increase the effectiveness of scientific work itself and the quality of the most diverse other kinds of jobs which are essential links in the wide scientific front.

NATIONAL

NEW EDITORIAL DIRECTION URGED FOR SOVIET SOCIOLOGICAL JOURNAL

Leningrad VESTNIK LENINGRADSKOGO UNIVERSITETA. EKONOMIKA, FILOSOFIYA, PRAVO
in Russian No 11, Issue 2, Jun 82 pp 105-109

Article by A. A. Fedoseyev, Yu. V. Perov, M. S. Solov'yev and R. P. Shpakova:
"A Survey of the Contents of the Journal SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA
Sociological Studies (1980-1981)"

Text The journal SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA is so far the only socio-
logical periodical being published in the USSR. Within the relatively short pe-
riod of its existence (the first issue appeared in 1974) this journal has gained
broad influence and high prestige among the country's scientific circles. It is
being read not only by sociologists. The subject matter of this journal and
the acuteness and topicality of the problems with which it deals have made it
a desk reference manual to specialists in the most varied domains of science and
practice.

The contents of the journal also attract steady interest abroad. Its active
subscribers include the sociological associations of the socialist countries as
well as of Japan, the United States, the FRG, Great Britain, France, Finland, etc.
In 1981 the authoritative Western journal KOELNISCHES RUNDSCHAU DER SOZIOLOGIE
UND SOZIALER PSYCHOLOGIE printed an extensive review of articles in the Soviet
sociological publication.

Under mature socialism the level of requirements for social science is being
immeasurably raised. The primary tasks of that science include the management
of society and the forecasting of its development trends. These tasks cannot
be accomplished without active scientific inquiry and timely grasping of the
nature of profound socio-economic processes. Here a major contribution can be
made by sociology as a theory and as an applied science. The decisions of the
26th CPSU Congress have unlocked new vistas for enhancing the role of scientific
research, particularly of sociological research, and of the resulting practical
recommendations for further improving the socialist way of life and management
and overcoming the difficulties and contradictions on the path being traveled
by our society toward new higher stages of socio-economic and cultural progress.
The practical problems of advanced socialism lie in the center of attention of
the editorial board of the journal SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA.

It is necessary to support in all ways the position of the management of that journal, which is convinced that the effectiveness and practical significance of the specific sociological studies being conducted in this country are to a large extent due to their theoretico-methodological premises and hinge on the nature of the theory within whose framework are formulated problems and hypotheses and explanations. Among the multiplicity of topics currently attracting the interest of Soviet sociologists a central place in the journal is occupied by aspects of the analysis of the social structure of the Soviet society in the stage of mature socialism, the socialist way of life, problems of social planning and management and problems of the individual and the youth as well. And if it is possible today to speak of definite results achieved in elaborating the categorial apparatus relating to, for example, studies of the socialist way of life or the complex whole of the problem of the "personality" /the individual/, this is due to the contributions made to these fields by the articles published in SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA--contributions that should not be underestimated.

In our opinion, the journal has at present attained in its content matter an optimal combination of the fundamental problems of the theory and methodology of Marxist sociology with assessments of the experience in conducting and evaluating applied studies. The articles published on the general theory of sociology are characterized by diversity of topics and the endeavor to substantiate theoretical conclusions on the basis of an analysis of the factual material presented. In practice all the important spheres of the life and activity of the socialist society are reflected to a varying degree of regularity on the pages of the journal.

From the moment of its founding the journal has retained interest in discussing problems linked to the self-definition of sociological science, elucidation of its intrinsic aspects as a specific discipline as well as of its structure and methods, and the determination of interdisciplinary ties between sociology and other social sciences. These questions are not new. They are constantly raised anew by sociological thought ever since the discussion of the structure of Marxist sociological theory which had taken place in 1970 (its origin in "implicit" form can be traced to the 1960s). It is to the indisputable credit of the journal is that it has attracted interest in complex and debatable thematics that is of a fundamental nature and handled its discussion at a new higher level.

As published in No 1, 1981, the materials of the "Roundtable /Discussion/" on the topic of "Subject Matter and Structure of the Science of Sociology" make it possible to assess the results of work done by experts over a fairly long period of time, and to identify still unsolved problems and outline the possible and most rational ways of solving them. Of course, the style of the "Roundtable" did not enable the participants in the discussion to present detailed arguments on debatable questions; this concerns primarily the question of defining the science of sociology itself and its structure. Hence also this concerns elucidating the connections between sociology (at all its levels) with other sciences, e.g. with scientific communism.

The collision of different views provided a fruitful stimulus for the publication, in No 2, 1981, of SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA. of the article "Subject Matter and Structure of Marxist Sociological Science," by A. G. Kharchev, which represents the concluding stage of the discussion. In another article published in the same issue, "On the Relationship Between the Theoretical and the Empirical in Sociology," M. B. Mitin and T. V. Ryabushkin justly infer that: "The elucidation of the functional relationship among the basic components of the science of

the same issue, "On the Relationship Between the Theoretical and the Empirical in Sociology," M. B. Mitin and T. V. Ryabushkin justly infer that "The elucidation of the functional interrelationship of the basic components of the science of sociology merely represents a starting premise for the analysis of the relationship between the theoretical and the empirical in sociology. Further development of this complex and many-faceted problem and detailed analysis of its aspects require organizing and conducting studies of the theory drawing upon a broad variety of philosophic, logico-methodological and special scientific disciplines" (p 57).

It is precisely in that direction that one can recommend continuing the needed work and broadening the range of the problems discussed by offering space in the journal to authors who adhere to other views on a number of particular questions. And since disputed questions are mentioned, it is clearly necessary that, as regularly published by the journal, the carefully prepared materials of the discussion of truly topical problems of theory, providing detailed argumentation in support of the views and standpoints of the participants in the discussion, should more often provide an effective impetus for creative inquiry. The concentration of efforts on topical and unsolved questions is an important task for a scientific journal. A consistent implementation of that task would serve to reduce to a minimum the elements of descriptiveness and repetition of truisms known to specialists that are unfortunately still encountered in the journal, though only in a small part of its articles and to a steadily diminishing degree.

As pointed out above, the elucidatory treatment of interdisciplinary connections between sociology and other social sciences represents a promising direction of activity of the journal. This treatment is all the more valid considering the complex structure of the science of sociology and the resulting multi-faceted and complex relations between it and the other social sciences. (Discrete aspects of these relations are presented in the comments by G. V. Osipov in the aforementioned discussion.) Indicative in this respect is No 1, 1981, of the journal which contains a selection of articles on comprehensive analysis of mode of life and public opinion, ethnopsychological research and forensic sociology. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that, by contrast with the discussion of the interdisciplinary problems linking sociology to economics and social psychology, the discussion of the relations of sociology to such sciences as ethics, esthetics, theory of culture, and even jurisprudence, in the articles published in the journal has been much less felicitous. The related shortcomings chiefly apply to analysis of these relations at the level of theory rather than in applied studies or particular and discrete aspects.

At the same time, it appears that the journal could exploit more fully the opportunities for publishing materials on the analysis of the social and philosophic problems of Marxist sociology: the collective of authors so carefully selected by the editorial board is quite capable of analyzing these problems in detail. This concerns primarily aspects of the nature of the social reality, the dialectics of social development, the methodology of social cognition (we are speaking of a range of questions that is broader than that operated with in applied research), and the system of sociological categories. This direction of analysis is particularly important and significant because recently the above

range of questions has been rising to a major place in our polemics with bourgeois sociology and bourgeois philosophy.

Such regular sections of the journal as "Applied Research," "Facts, Commentaries, Notes (From the Sociologist's Worktable)" and partly also the section "Methodology and Equipment of Sociological Research," contain rich and varied information on the conduct and findings of the specific sociological studies taking place in our country. If it is also considered that the greater part of the theoretical articles published in the journal also includes assessments of the findings of applied research, the scale and intensity of the work being done by the journal in publishing and assessing the conclusions of applied studies merit complete approbation. Moreover, as regards the promptness of the journal's response to latest topical studies, which always distinguishes the journal, it must be admitted that in this respect it has no equal in our country. At the same time, the journal not only informs the scientific community on the research in progress but also acts as the coordinator and organizer of that research. Naturally, the greater part of the articles published on these topics was penned by the persons directly collecting, processing and analyzing sociological information.

It is quite natural, therefore, that against the background of the ever increasing subject and regional differentiation and growth in the number and volume of empirical studies, the review articles regularly published by the journal acquire a tremendous importance; the purpose of such articles is to summarize the results of various studies dealing with the same topics and conducted by different research teams over a number of years.

Such are, for example, the articles, published in issue No 3 in 1981, "An Analysis of the Social Structure of the Soviet Society," by F. R. Filippov, and "Main Results and Tasks of Research Into Time Budgets in the USSR," by V. D. Patrushev. Comparison of the findings obtained by different investigators over a sufficiently long interval of time and competent analysis of these data from both the theoretical and procedural-methodological standpoint, as presented in the journal, are of invaluable assistance to theoreticians and practitioners, "field" investigators and higher-school lecturers. It would be desirable for SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA in the future to devote more space to secondary analyses of all the main directions and topics of applied research as compared with analogous studies in the previous years--secondary analyses that would include objective critical evaluation of the validity and credibility of the findings, reliability of measurements and instruments as well as of research equipment. The practical importance and effectiveness of such comparisons, toward which the journal has been orienting itself in recent years, are not subject to doubt. As pointed out by V. V. Shinkarenko in the article "Problems of Utilizing Sociological Information in Party Work" (No 1, 1980), "the growth in the number of such studies, the improvements in their methodology and techniques and the growing volume of the thus obtained information inevitably intensify its utilization by party organizations with the object of improving the solution of important political, economic and socio-cultural problems as well as making theoretical assessments of the experience in building communism in our country" (p 28). The same author legitimately distinguishes between subjective and objective difficulties in the conduct of comparative analyses of the data of sociological studies, and he also isolates the factors impeding the practical utilization of the findings.

Timeliness is a major characteristic of the material published in the journal--and yet another proof of its practical orientation. Both the regular columns themselves and the "variables" associated with particular events in socio-political, cultural and scientific life (e.g. "On the 110th Anniversary of the Birth of V. I. Lenin," "Social Problems of Moscow," "On the Eve of the Fifth World Congress on Sociology of the Countryside") and the "constants" (such as "Problems of Theory and Methodology," "Applied Research," etc.) provide explicit, topical and actual information reflecting particular events and processes. It is to the indisputable credit of the journal that it endeavors to provide its readers with a scientific conceptualization of not only positive but also negative aspects of the life of the Soviet society.

The articles analyzing negative aspects of that life are, for example, the one by V. P. Kiselev, "Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Law in the Struggle Against Corruption" (No 1, 1981). The materials of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee on ideological questions and the decisions of party congresses require major studies of the objective and subjective causes of the existence of negative phenomena in our society, one of these phenomena being corruption. The appearance of this article in a scientific article demonstrates that criteria for a scientific approach have been applied to corruption, influence-peddling, and that the objective nature and motivating factors of this phenomenon have been analyzed, and also that the economic and moral consequences of this practice have been examined. The author proposes a number of specific measures for combatting this phenomenon and specifies the oversights in juridical terminology and practice that hinder combatting this phenomenon. The theme originated in the journal is to be welcomed and the related fruitful work should be continued.

The articles published in the journal contribute to the analysis and conceptualization of negative aspects of a number of positive phenomena, such as public activity. As shown in the article "Public Activity in the Time Budget of Industrial Workers," by T. M. Novikova (No 2, 1981), the diversion of part of working time for public activities is to be regarded as resulting in a highly tangible loss. The author notes that "A thrifty and proprietary attitude toward working time is of not only purely economic but also ideological-educational importance, being a condition for a healthy psychological climate in the work collective" (p 83). This conclusion shows that the range of influence of negative factors is not limited to the exclusively economic sphere, as it also has ideological consequences, reducing the effectiveness of educational work, poisoning the psychological climate in work collectives and creating a favorable soil for the manifestation of anti-social traits and proclivities. This and other articles demonstrate the complexity and the multi-faceted and even contradictory nature and aspects of phenomena, enrich their knowledge and contribute to their more flexible practical manipulation.

The journal shows sensitivity and concern toward its readership. This is evidenced not only by the extensive questionnaire addressed to the readers (published in issue No 3, 1981) but also by the publication of columns oriented toward readers with varying degrees of professional training and by the thorough and circumstantial illumination of relatively uninvestigated questions. Thus, upon a request by readers, the journal published fairly extensive information on the development and principal problems of the science of sociology in Finland (No 4, 1981), on paying special attention to the manner in which Finnish sociologists

solve precisely the problems lying today in the center attention of sociologists-Marxists. Such problems include the principles of constructing the typology of modes of life and the criteria for its construction, all demographic problems, etc.

Special attention should be paid to the section dealing with criticism of bourgeois ideology. In the last 2 years this section has been providing major operative and topical materials. Thus, beginning with issue No 4, 1981, the journal has introduced the truly needed column "On the Coming 10th World Sociological Congress." Without going into detail about the articles published in that column, let us stress that they all contain highly important material lying in the focus of modern ideological discussions. They concern both aspects of the revolutionary process (B. I. Koval', "Revolutionary Practice Against the Bourgeois 'Theory of the Revolution'") and the consequences of the employment of modern weapons (V. A. Shteynberg, "Ecological and Social Consequences of the Use of Modern Weapons"), as well as criteria for distinguishing between the universal and the particular in non-Marxist sociology (I. A. Golosenko, "The Universal and the National in Non-Marxist Sociology"). Analyzing the most varied aspects and levels of the science of sociology, these articles share a common party-minded orientation and an active class-oriented approach to the problems analyzed. A resoundingly polemical nature combined with thorough and circumstantial analysis of sociological premises also distinguishes the journal's new column, "Scientific Publicistics." Thus, issue No 4, 1980, prints "The Sociology of Anti-Detente," a circumstantial article by G. V. Osipov, P. I. Kaporin and N. T. Kremlev, which analyzes the aggressive "policy of confrontation" of Z. Brzezinski.

The entire section on criticism of bourgeois sociological views is distinguished by a new tendency, namely, by an analysis of problems that is based on detailed investigation of their history. Such are, for example, the selections "Criticism of Bourgeois Sociology: Basic Techniques and Orientations of Mass Opinion Surveys in the United States" (No 4, 1980) and "Criticism of Bourgeois Sociology: Theory and Practice of Management" (No 3, 1981). The constant interest of readers is elicited by the column "From the History of Sociological Thought," which as a rule always contains epistemological, well-argued and well-written articles.

Not all of the material in the section has yet been sufficiently described. We refer to the articles in the column "Marxist Thought Abroad." Already that title itself makes obligatory a more attentive elucidation of the problems of modern Marxist sociology in both the socialist and the capitalist countries. The relationship between new phenomena in bourgeois sociology and politics requires a more circumstantial theoretical conceptualization. This relationship is reflected not only in the growth of the role and influence of political sociology in the general system of bourgeois sociology but also in the transformation of sociology itself into one of the most politicized domains of bourgeois social sciences. It could also be recommended to the journal's management that it pay greater attention to the problems of the 10th World Sociological and 22nd World Political Science congresses.

Lastly, the following desiderata have to be stated. Currently every new issue of the journal is a quality "collective monograph" with the common theme of autonomous problems. While we do not doubt the value of this approach, we consider it relatively unsuitable for a periodical publication. The size of the individual issues of the journal also is objectionable. A reduction in that size through a more frequent publication of issues is probably worth considering. And the

small circulation of the journal and its distribution by subscription only greatly complicates familiarity with the journal as regards a broader readership. A reduction in the size and increase in the frequency of publication of issues of the journal, as well as their broad retail sales will undoubtedly contribute to its popularization among various parts of the scientific community.

The theoretical and practical significance of the materials published in SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA is undoubted. The authority of the journal itself is growing as well. As pointed out in an editorial in the journal KOMMUNIST, it has indeed become "an important means of consolidating the efforts of Soviet sociologists, propagating new scientific findings and methodological experience."* It is the common task of Soviet sociologists to contribute in all ways to elevating still further the theoretical and particular-practical level of the journal.

*"Sociological Studies: Findings, Problems and Tasks," KOMMUNIST, No 13, 1980, p 81.

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NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON NEED FOR BEAUTY IN VILLAGES

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 22 Jan 83 p 2 carries a 2000-word article titled "Our Big Home" by I. Astaf'yev, secretary of the Astrakhan Oblast party organization. Astaf'yev argues that more attention must be given to the aesthetics of buildings designed for villages, that this can have a moral impact on the rural population.

MILITARY JOURNAL CALLS FOR GREATER REPRESENTATION OF NON-RUSSIAN OFFICERS

[Editorial Report] Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 23, Dec 82 pp 10-14 carries a 3000-word article titled "The Triumph of Leninist Nationality Policy" by Lt Gen Ye. Nikitin. The article notes that "Major work toward the further internationalization of the composition of military cadres and especially of command political and technical military cadres is being carried out in the Soviet Armed Services. The party constantly points to the necessity of being concerned that all nationalities of the country are adequately represented in military training institutions and in the Soviet officer corps."

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OBKOM SECRETARY ON DEVELOPMENT OF KOMI CULTURE

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA in Russian No 49, 3 Dec 82 p 2 carries a 1,500-word article titled "The Radiance of the North" by A.F. Syutkin, secretary of the Komi oblast party committee. Syutkin describes the development of Komi art and literature since 1917 and provides figures on educational attainments of the population. He also mentions a program of cooperation in cultural spheres with the Bulgarians.

OBKOM SECRETARY ON CULTURE AS 'PRODUCTIVE FORCE'

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 6 January 1983 page 2 carries a 2200-word article titled "A Strict and Demanding Connoisseur" by I. Bondarenko, first secretary of the Rostov oblast party committee. Bondarenko argues that cultural institutions play an important part in social and economic development and may even be considered as a "productive force." He describes the efforts of his party organization to improve these institutions, noting that both urban and rural youth have become more sophisticated in their cultural requirements.

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ PROSECUTOR CITES WIDESPREAD MISUSE OF AGROEQUIPMENT

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIA in Russian 9 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by R. Momunov, Acting Republic Prosecutor: "A Tractor on the Scrap Heap"]

[Text] This Spring the Alemedinskiy region militia uncovered an entire fleet of operational agricultural equipment in the private plot of a resident of Passvet village. A real, standard hay-mowing machine was welded and made operational by use of a motor scooter. A tractor assembled mainly from units and assemblies of a DT-20 plowed and hauled loads, and construction of an automobile was being completed.

Well, there is no doubt that the "Ala-Archa" sovkhos chauffeur, Anatoliy Ovsiyenko, the owner and developer of this fleet, has a master's hands. It is the thrust of his technical creativity that is objectionable. Agricultural machines are a means of production and may not be the private property of citizens. Neither new nor old engines or other tractor or mowing machine parts are sold. That means that there is no lawful way to acquire them.

But, as it turned out, many parts were simply taken from heaps of scrap metal which for years have towered up behind the "Ala-Archa" sovkhos workshop.

The scrap heap, which as it turned out, contained 50 tons of scrap metal not turned in for recovery, interested the republic prosecutor. The commission of inquiry discovered upon examination that a number of agricultural machines could be collected from the assemblies and parts rusting in the pile as well as several tractor engines, a frame, a sowing machine, and various parts, some in short supply. Then the commission also inspected the "Ala-Archa" truck park. The sovkhos director is A. Nikgolov; its chief engineer is F. Kiborov; and its machine yard manager is N. Mel'nichenko. The inspectors had the impression that they were still inspecting the scrap heap. Disassembled motors, a dispossessed trailer, and partially dismantled irrigation pumps were strewn about. Strange as it may seem, apparently the sovkhos leaders had never looked in here. Criminal proceedings were instituted based on the facts of criminally negligent storage of agricultural equipment.

Unfortunately that is not the only sovkhos that is careless about its machinery. Cases of negligent machine operators leaving agricultural equipment

in the field after work are far from isolated. Machine yards are not guarded, and spare parts use is not strictly accounted for. As a result, field work is completed late, poor crops are grown, and fodder is not delivered to the farms on time.

Problems of timely repairs to the machinery and of its storage and efficient use throughout the year are regularly discussed on all farms and regional management bodies. But, as a rule the good decisions are carried out in those kolkhozes and sovkhozes where careful regard for agricultural equipment is not a periodic agricultural campaign but a constant concern of the leaders and the members of the machine operators' collectives. Here negligent workers are shamed, urged to improve, and given "the very last deadlines" for repair work. Meanwhile, farms and regional organizations very seldom send forward materials on the facts of criminally negligent use or storage of equipment. Inspectors of the state agricultural equipment inspectorate of the Ministry of Agriculture do not react energetically enough to such facts, although it is their primary duty. And the militia does not always correctly assess the facts of equipment squandering and cannibalization. For example, workers of the Alamedinskiy MVD regional department (V. Morozov, chief) were not interested in a private repair shop in Ovsiyenko which they had discovered. Criminal proceedings were instituted and equipment storage in the sovkhoz was checked only after the republic prosecutor had intervened.

When crime goes unpunished it creates the illusion that laws may be violated without fear, and that no one will question large losses to the state. This is far from so.

This year the implementation of legislation on equipment safe-keeping in republic holdings is being checked. This has resulted in a number of criminal proceedings and 17 lawsuits for 22.3 thousand rubles. Prosecutors have instituted disciplinary cases against 38 people and material cases against 46 others. Here are some examples.

While working as the main engineer of the Sovkhoz imeni Frunze, Batkinskiy region, S. Dyykanov did not greatly trouble himself with concern for the equipment entrusted to him. Upon checking, the region prosecutor discovered that a ZhVM-6 harvester had been left in the field, and a grain combine had been cannibalized. He instituted criminal proceedings. S. Dyykanov was convicted and the missing parts and assemblies were replaced at his expense.

Tractor operator E. Zhusupbekov from the "Sagyndyk" sovkhoz of the Sovetskiy region was convicted. During agricultural work on the Terek-Talaa plot, he left a DT-75 tractor entrusted to him unattended for a long time. Not only individual parts, but entire assemblies were pilfered. One Mamazhdanov paid more than 3,000 rubles in compensation for having cannibalized a T-28 tractor belonging to the "Kara-Su" sovkhoz in the Kara-Suyskiy region. The Sokuluskiy region prosecutor's office instituted criminal proceedings against Siplitskiy, a machine operator on a specialized farm for production of fodder. As a result of his criminally negligent use of an S-100 tractor, he was charged damages of 2,500 rubles. Chief Engineer Platonov, Mechanic Yakovenko, and Foreman Mukashev had material cases instituted against them.

The crucial equipment repair campaign is now beginning. The Moskovskiy, Leninpol'skiy, and Naukatskiy region machine operators appealed to the machine operators throughout the republic to quickly prepare a high-quality campaign. The appeal was discussed and commented on in many other regions. Naturally, accomplishing this goal depends first of all on the level of organizing and educational work by party organizations, and the economic leaders and specialists, and on the skill, initiative and conscientiousness of the machine operators. The public prosecutor's office is also actively participating in this campaign. Supervising compliance with laws on safeguarding equipment, they will expose promptly and stop as necessary violations of the law.

Poor management of petroleum products use is causing great losses in production and, therefore, in the implementation of the Food Program. Just as in regards to equipment, there is no shortage here of strict orders, good instructions, and calls for enthusiasm and economizing. However, the public prosecutor's inspections have uncovered quite a number of instances of squandering, losses, and overexpenditure of fuels and lubricants.

The farms are inadequately equipped with instruments to measure quantitative and qualitative indices of petroleum products. The 29 December 1973 resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers has not been fully implemented. That resolution requires organizations of the state committee for agricultural equipment to conduct repair and technical servicing of petroleum product warehouse equipment in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, as well as to deliver in a centralized manner all types of fuels and lubricants from the bulk petroleum plants to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The republic Ministry of Agriculture has prescribed a task for economizing petroleum products which is based only on percentages. Many of the farms which have been checked either have not set forth measures at all to economize fuels and lubricants, or have done so only formally. This has led to a situation whereby on many farms, for example the "Kumushtak," "Urmalar," and "Beyshek" kolkhozes of Talasskiy Oblast have a significantly higher proportional norm than the republic average for consumption of gasoline on equipment.

Behind each violation of the laws are specific causes, which gradually undermine order, lead to losses, and reduce labor efficiency. Even the smallest negligence by workers in fulfilling their duties sometimes turns out to be costly to us all. Here is an example. In the Keminskiy region more than 167 tons of diesel fuel leaked out into the ground through an open hatch during a 2 day period. This occurred due to negligence of responsible officials from the Bystrovskiy bulk petroleum plant. Thoughtlessness and lack of control over the operation of storage tanks resulted in a loss of 11,000 rubles.

Losses from negligence are many times greater than those from embezzlement and theft. The moral costs are immeasurable. After all, when material valuables perish before citizens' eyes, and state and public resources are squandered, it demoralizes people.

The battle against negligence is one of today's chief concerns, both for the general public and for the law enforcement agencies. Otherwise the tasks about which CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov spoke at the November 1982 Plenum cannot be solved: "Carrying out the Food Program must not be dragged out...We must work so that the huge resources directed at solving this task give results today, and still greater results tomorrow."

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REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ SCHOLAR WRITES ON CIVIL WAR IN CENTRAL ASIA

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 12 Jan 83 p 4

[Text] The revolutionary past of Kirghiziya has been resurrected by V. Abylgaziyev, a scholar of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of History, in his work "On the History of the Civil War in Turkestan." It was published by Nauka Publishers in the book "Military Cooperation between the Soviet Republics")"Boyevoye sodruzhestv sovetskikh respublik").

On the basis of extensive archival materials, the work of the Frunze scholar particularly addresses the role of Kirghiz workers in international detachments battling with counterrevolutionaries in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Also shown is the process of organizing units for the Red Army and communist activity to mobilize local inhabitants of [various] nationalities in the struggle for their future happiness.

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REGIONAL

WORK OF LATVIAN PUBLIC LAW AND ORDER POST DETAILED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by V. Tatarchuk, department chief of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Latvian SSR: "With a Feeling of Responsibility"]

[Text] On the initiative of the workers, we began creating the first public law and order posts in our republic eight years ago. There are now more than 150 of them in many cities, kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The public law and order post in the city of Olayne can be considered one of the best, and with good reason. It is now in its fourth year of operation and has already twice won the challenge Red Banner of the Riga party raykom and rayispolkom.

The post council is composed of 17 people--competent and respected representatives of city enterprises, institutions and organizations--headed by the senior engineer of the Biokhimreaktiv plant, L. Khertsberga. Before she became the council chairman, she was a people's assessor, a part-time member of the militia, a member of the rayon headquarters of the Volunteer Civilian Policemen and had completed the people's university of legal knowledge.

Several sectors have been created at the public post. Among them, the sector for individual preventive measures is distinguished by its degree of activity and, perhaps, by the amount of work it has to do. The public-spirited workers at the post who are members of this sector are careful about releasing those individuals who have returned from places of confinement and who are under administrative supervision. They also assist section militia inspector Kh. Salmin'sh in identifying and making a record of those who create domestic disturbances.

These public-spirited individuals carry out surprise checks on the behavior of those citizens who have been registered, at which time they talk not only with them but with their family members and neighbors as well. After each such check is carried out, a brief report is made on a specially developed form. If the individual being checked has violated public order, he is summoned to a session of the public post's council and a letter is sent to his place of work.

In the city there are now considerably fewer domestic disputes that have to be resolved by the police.

The sector for individual preventive measures at the public law and order post co-operates with the sector for combating drunkenness and alcoholism, run by the deputy chairman of the gorispolkom, A. Karklinya. In those cases when public reaction does not give the desired results, a decision is made at a sector session to draw up materials for the compulsory treatment of the alcoholic.

These public-spirited individuals managed to make things uncomfortable for drunks in the city. Fearing to make an appearance on the street, they became constant visitors at a farm of the nearby Dalbskiy village Soviet. Even there, however, they were not left in peace. On a suggestion from L. Khertsberga, a representative from the Dalbskiy village Soviet was installed as a staff member of the public law and order post. Now, when the monthly "Preventive Measures" are carried out, checks are made of all the defective farms where drunks have taken shelter.

The sector for individual preventive measures for minors is also doing a great deal of work. It is headed by the experienced teacher, G. Lopatina. Together with medical workers and inspectors for minors' affairs from the Olayne police department, these public-spirited individuals organize preventive measures for teenagers who have a police record. This patient and sometimes long-term operation is carried out with each errant youth. The post council representative, L. Khertsberga, personally takes part in this work. They have managed to put many difficult children on the right path. Some of them, having reached adulthood, have themselves joined in the battle against lawbreaking. In the last six months alone, 22 adolescents whose behavior is no longer a cause for worry have been removed from the police register.

A law sector was formed last year at the public law and order post. Here the inhabitants of the city can receive consultation regarding labor and housing law as well as the Marriage and Family Code. This was announced in notices which were hung in schools and large enterprises and were published in the regional newspaper. The new department quickly won popularity.

It is appropriate to mention here that, in addition to the sectors, the post includes the headquarters of the Volunteer Civilian Policemen and a comradely court. For the parents of difficult adolescents, a school has been established in which lectures are given on the problems of raising children. Plans have been made for the creation of a school for classroom instructors where the teachers would be able to receive advice on organizing extracurricular activities with difficult adolescents.

Council representative L. Khertsberga maintains close working contact with the police department. She pays frequent visits to the duty section and knows about all detentions and all individuals brought to the drunk tank. This makes it possible to set up the operations of the council and the law and order post sectors more purposefully and to efficiently undertake measures necessary to bring public pressure to bear. Lasting ties have been established in the council with party organizations and labor union committees of the city's enterprises.

Thus operates the public law and order post in Olayne. Its active members work with energy, initiative and a heightened sense of responsibility. In addition, the public law and order post is becoming a genuine center for educating the people in the place where they reside.

The experience gained in Olayne was studied in classes conducted with the chairmen of the public post councils in the Riga district. It is thought that it is worthy of broader dissemination. It is no secret that some law and order posts, particularly some of those in rural areas, do not display much activity and do not fulfill their tasks. In our opinion, the time has come to conduct a republicwide seminar of public post chairmen and to go about exchanging in a systematic way the experience gained over years of operation.

9512

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REGIONAL

SLOW GROWTH RATE OF LATVIAN ENTERPRISES' SUBSIDIARY FARMS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 31 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "The Plant Agricultural Shop"]

[Text] The subsidiary farms of enterprises are becoming more and more popular throughout our republic. This is understandable--such agricultural shops assist in improving the supply of fresh vegetables, meat, milk and other products to plant and factory workers in a short period of time. In this year alone, the Riga Hydro-metric Instrument Plant, the Smiltene Agricultural Products Combine, the Ventspils Port Facilities Plant, the Yekabpils Meat Combine and a number of other organizations have begun to establish subsidiary farms.

This is a practical answer to the resolutions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Speaking at the plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted: "It could be possible to utilize the resources of these subsidiary farms more fully. Each industrial enterprise and each organization capable of running such farms should have them. For this purpose, industrial enterprises and associations must be allotted the necessary amount of farmland. Such questions must be resolved immediately, with skill and initiative. This could provide substantial results at once."

Proceeding from the demands of the party and the government, those collectives which had acquired experience in operating subsidiary farms decided to step up their contribution to carrying out the Food Program. The collective of the Rezekne Grain Products Combine, for example, has made plans to produce 46,000 kg of pork and 30,000 kg of beef with the help of its agricultural shop. The collective of the Riga Electrical Machinery Plant production association has pledged to increase the volume of agricultural products obtained at the Ramuli subsidiary farm five-fold by the end of the five-year plan.

In attaching great significance to the production of foodstuffs on subsidiary farms and to the intensification of patronage shown toward the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party approved an initiative from the collectives of the Riga Electrical Machinery Plant production association, the Ventspils Koks Woodworking Combine and the Rezekne Grain Products Combine. It was proposed that the party's gorkoms and raykoms, the ispolkoms of the local Soviets and the various ministries and departments carry out organizational and political-educational work in disseminating the initiative of these leading collectives.

The work conducted in carrying out the resolutions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee bureau of the Latvian Communist Party has already yielded definite fruits. The managers and party organizations of the enterprises have begun to pay more attention to their subsidiary farms and to the search for new reserves through which they can increase the production of foodstuffs. Many collectives have begun to develop long-term programs for the expansion and consolidation of agricultural shops.

On the whole, however, the number of subsidiary farms and the volume of agricultural products grown on them are increasing throughout the republic at a slower rate than desired. A number of collectives, including such large-scale enterprises as the production associations of the VEF [Riga Order of Lenin State Electrotechnical Plant imeni V. I. Lenin], Radiotekhnika, Kommutator, the Daugavpils Drive-Chain Plant, the Riga Railcar Plant and Liyepaysel'mash, are slow in establishing agricultural shops. They refer to a number of objective and subjective difficulties.

Indeed, in the creation of subsidiary farms, as in any new undertaking, many problems arise which industrial workers have not previously encountered. Where should the subsidiary farm be located, and where does one obtain the means for it upkeep? How should one pay for the labor of those people who work in the agricultural shop? Where does one obtain the necessary equipment and seeds? How does one make the farm profitable? The answers to these and other questions are provided in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On Subsidiary Rural Farms for Enterprises, Organizations and Establishments," which must be implemented with more urgency.

This resolution obliges the executive committees of the local Soviets of People's Deputies to apportion plots of land to the enterprises in a timely fashion, to keep in mind all questions regarding the activities of the agricultural departments and to actively monitor their work. There are cases in the republic, however, when the individual rayispolkoms are slow to resolve issues regarding the allocation of land for subsidiary farms. Agencies from the republic's State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture are obligated to assist the enterprises in providing for the needs of the subsidiary farms with regard to agricultural equipment, strains of seeds and young stock for breed cattle.

There is no doubt that the managers of these enterprises are unjustified in fearing difficulties and that, when organizing the work of the subsidiary farms, they should display the same kind of managerial finesse they do in their primary production. One can find a perfectly suitable piece of land in each district. True, one first has to get this piece of land into shape and fertilize it. The construction of farms and hothouses will require a great deal of effort, but, on the other hand, the contribution of these enterprises toward the development of the republic's agriculture will be greater.

In no collective can one depend on ready-to-go farms, fodder or workers from nearby settlements. Everything needed for the development of subsidiary farms must first of all be sought in one's own enterprise and within the industry ministry. One has to rely on his own resources first of all. At the present time, these reserves are great. Each collective can find people with a good knowledge of agri-

culture, who know how to operate the necessary equipment and who, under certain conditions, will willingly work in the agricultural shop. Each enterprise has a dining hall that produces food scraps which, at the present time, are not being used in the best way.

Party and trade-union organizations must try to make the development of subsidiary farms a concern of all the enterprise's workers. They must try in every way to encourage the initiative of those workers who, after work or on their days off, come to assist the collective of the plant's agricultural shop, thereby increasing their contribution to the country's Food Program. Let the concern for the implementation of this plan become a most important undertaking for each worker. The pre-holiday slogans of the party also summon the workers to do this:

"Workers of the Soviet Union! Strive persistently to implement the resolutions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee!"

"The realization of the Food Program is a national undertaking!"

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REGIONAL

MANGYSHLAK FIRST SECRETARY ON UNPRINCIPLED DIRECTORS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by S. Mukashev, first secretary of the Mangyshlak Obkom of the Community Party of Kazakhstan: "A Firm Word"]

[Text] It is not stretching the point to call our area the petroleum virgin land. Enthusiasts are arriving as never before from all parts of the country to the expanses of Northern Kazakhstan as well as to the Mangyshlak Peninsula. And one of our major concerns is personnel, the selection of energetic leaders who are capable of arranging work under difficult conditions.

We proceed from the notion that a manager must have many good qualities, and a businesslike nature is indispensable. You will agree that it is not enough to communicate even with an intelligent and competent person, if he is not responsible. Nothing seems to happen. The system of selecting and placing personnel that has arisen in the oblast contributes to advancing the most worthy workers to management positions. The components of the system are as follows: the creation of a reserve, all-around investigation of the candidates for promotion, their training, accounting for public opinion, and so forth.

Many of our managers today are distinguished by the ability to work with great efficiency. The unity of words and deeds is firmly maintained by the chief of the petroleum and gas extraction administration, M. Batyrbayev, the young director of the Kazakh gas processing plant, G. Fomin, the manager of the road construction trust, I. Zatolokin, and many others. A great sense of responsibility is organically combined in them with energy, a creative approach to business, and practicality.

Regardless of how many times I come to the Mangyshlak energy combine, for example, each time I notice with satisfaction the efficient labor rhythm of this enterprise. The satisfaction is deeper because the combine means a great deal in the life of the oblast. Figuratively speaking it provides lighting, heating and water for our shops and apartments. The first industrial atomic reactor in the world with fast neutrons is operating here, and towers of powerful water distillation batteries, sparkling in the sun, have been constructed along the sea. The level of organization of the work of the collective and its managers is equal to the high level of technical progress.

One can always count on the energy engineers: their word is good. If they promise something they will definitely keep their promise. Wherein lies the source of this? As we know, when energy capacities have no load, they run idle. Thus a collective which does not have enough demand will run in place. But if it is "loaded" with difficult, but clearly defined tasks, if the demands placed on the managers are increased, the creative energy of the collective multiplies. It is precisely in such an atmosphere that the managers who typically have a high sense of duty grew up. These include the director of the energy combine, D. Yurchenko, the head energy engineer, B. Satanovskiy, and others. Life tells us that it is important to protect the early manifestations of a businesslike attitude and to make it possible for them to grow stronger and gather force. If a person sees that other people listen to him and that he has support, he acquires confidence, straightens his shoulders, and takes on new problems more actively. We also teach personnel a businesslike attitude that is based on state positions. For the interests of many ministries intersect at Mangyshlak. But interdepartmental barriers also make an appearance from time to time. They appear sometimes between the Mangyshlakneft' association and the Mangyshlakneftegazstroy trust. Their managers, energetically defending the interests of only their own enterprises, have not always found a common language. Such unilateral "efficiency" was evaluated in principle at a meeting of the bureau of the party obkom. The results were not slow in being manifested: the petroleum workers and the construction workers are now working with better coordination.

It is known that a businesslike attitude requires space and that it becomes crowded within the framework of obsolete instructions and limitations. Certain decrees concerning the improvement of the economic mechanism are directed toward eliminating these. A businesslike attitude suffocates when the "play it safe" opinion takes the upper hand, the one expressed by the well-known formula: business as usual

A businesslike attitude is also a moral category. When a businesslike attitude turns into narrowmindedness we have a right to speak of mistakes in the selection of personnel and omissions in educational work. Unfortunately, they exist. Thus for a long time the chief of the municipal housing office of the Mangyshlakneft' association, G. Brekhov, was included among the irreplaceable workers. The association's management repeatedly praised him, noting his businesslike methods. They said that even when suppliers failed Brekhov could get materials of which there was the greatest shortage. They valued him for this. But, as it turned out there was not a trace of a real businesslike attitude here. Brekhov turned out to be someone who likes to catch fish in muddy water. We all learned the correct lesson from this.

I should also like to mention something else. A businesslike attitude is the antipode to apathy and indifference; it is inseparable from initiative, enterprisingness and the ability to defend the interests of the state to the end. That is, we are speaking about the ability of a businesslike person to adhere to principle, his healthy disgust for methods of management that are based on dishonorable principles. For some managers try to use the interests of business to justify inflated orders, various kinds of financial machinations, all that which in nature is accurately called "chemistry." Is there

any need to say that such cases of principled action must be strictly condemned. For educational purposes, they are widely publicized.

On the other hand one encounters workers who proclaim the "principle" of the still rock, under which, as we know, water does not flow. They can live more peacefully this way. But they are not doing the job. We must get rid of them as well.

It is understandable that to fire managers from their positions is a painful step, but for the sake of business we must take it. A large part of the "weeding out" involves workers who have not provided leadership. One wonders why. It is frequently the case that the scope of their activity is not great and these workers, as it were, lay back and still cope with their tasks. But now the concerns are greater and responsibility has increased--and the former baggage of knowledge and ability is no longer adequate, and the person cannot acquire new knowledge or augment what he already knows--either he is unable to or he has become unaccustomed to improving himself.

I shall give an example. When the Komsomol'skneft' administration was created on the Buzachi Peninsula it was headed by an intelligent specialist, V. Kondakov. At first there were not many wells and the chief of the administration solved all the problems that arose efficiently. We even praised him. But then the volume of work increased sharply. In this more difficult situation V. Kondakov lost his bearings and began to flag. We were forced to replace him with a more experienced worker. Consequently, the selection of personnel requires a profound knowledge of the capabilities of the managers. To determine how much each of them can bear means to allow business qualities to manifest themselves completely.

Correctly establishing control over the work of personnel contributes to educating them in the spirit of a businesslike manner. If one sees the manager's mistakes promptly and points them out, one can hope that the shortcomings will be eliminated. I shall give an example. At one of the plenums of the party obkom we heard a report from the general director of the Mangyshlakneft' association, A. Dergachev. He discussed the intensification of the petroleum and gas extraction. The report convinced us that a good deal had been done. But the petroleum workers also had many reserves which needed to be put to work. This was pointed out to the general director of the association. Such reports from managers have become part of the system.

It seems that the recently conducted meeting of the party and economic aktiv was profitable. It considered the question of the style and methods of work of management personnel and cases of various kinds of job violations. The control agencies presented quite a few negative examples to this meeting. We tried to go to the heart of the matter, to the factors that gave rise to the violations. The chairman of the party committee, under the party obkom, M. Gubaydullin, having summed them up, set the tone which became sharp and frank.

It is a truism that once you have become a manager you learn to be one. But it is desirable not to use the trial and error method (this is very costly), but the method of borrowing the best experience. The Shevchenko party gorkom

has a council of directors of industrial enterprises of the oblast center. They not only solve problems of interrelated industries, but also consider administrative problems. Such forms of training management personnel as schools of the party and economic aktiv have become widespread. The majority of our managers have completed training or are training in the university of Marxism-Leninism.

Who is not familiar, for example, with the image of the manager who takes on the responsibility for solving literally all problems of the life of the collective, keeping his assistants in a position of endless subordination? As long as he is alive and well, as they say, things can go well. But when he becomes tired and the time has come to think about a pension, who will such an "autocrat" leave to replace him? Such a question does not arise, say, for the director of the sovkhos imeni Kuybyshev, B. Aripov. Many people trained by Bisemba Aripovich, having gone through the school of management, have already become managers themselves.

While educating personnel in the spirit of a true businesslike manner, party committees themselves must provide an example of efficient, well-organized and planned work. Our major attention today is concentrated on the implementation of the decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Having entered the all-union socialist competition for a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, workers of the oblast have achieved significant results. Petroleum workers are overfulfilling planned assignments, and the commitments for the sale of animal husbandry products to the state are being fulfilled. Mastering a Leninist work style, the party committees of the oblast will continue in the future to improve the selection, placement and education of management personnel. For herein lies a guarantee of new successes.

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REGIONAL

GEORGIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES HISTORY, SANCTITY OF PARTY CARD

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 November 1982 page 3 carries a 3700-word article by Pilipe Makharadze, deputy chairman of the GCP Auditing Commission and director of the Tbilisi Branch of the Central Lenin Museum, sketching the history of the party membership card in the USSR as a whole and in Georgia, its various changes and formats, replacements after purges and so on, as well as the sanctity of its significance to the party and to each member through the years. Lenin held Card No 1 in his life (and still does in death); Brezhnev was given Card No 2 in 1973. Party members who fought, bled, and died in World War II wore their party card next to their heart, and soldiers who retrieved the bodies of fallen comrades also took care to rescue their party cards lest they be desecrated by the enemy.

Every party member should be clean and worthy of carrying the card. Unfortunately, as Lenin pointed out, inevitably "careerists" and other unworthies do make their way in. And Shevardnadze is quoted on the necessity to keep the party free of wheeler-dealers, grafters, and others who would sully its good name. Any shameful act by a party member diminishes and besmirches every other member and the party as a whole. Makharadze also quotes prize-winning novelist Nodar Dumbadze's "oath-like" paragraphs concerning the character of a true communist, who "if anyone be hungry or athirst...it is the communist" who should share his bread and offer his canteen.

Finally, Makharadze ties his theme to the nation's mourning of the passing of Brezhnev, and quotes Chernenko's statement at the plenum which elected Andropov as general secretary that Brezhnev "greatly appreciated his Marxist-Leninist credo, party-mindedness, [and] broad intellectual horizon...."

GEORGIAN POET EXTOLS 'PURITY OF PARTY CARD'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 November 1982 page 3 devotes half a page to poet Bagater Arabuli's 2300-word, 14-stanza "publicistic poem" "Discourse on the Party Card, or Faith." It concerns the sanctity of the party card, which has gone through so much (wars, revolutions, periods of moral decline), and the need for every holder of it to be clean and worthy. The party card is several times referred to also by the

epithets "a tiny piece of the flag" and "party mandate," and the card holder is admonished to consult with it daily, hourly, as he would his own conscience. A number of passages castigate and deplore those social elements who "snicker in the wings" over lofty ideals, who spread doubts and venom, who refuse to distinguish black from white (but Georgia surely will!). There are those who ask, "Why join?" But the poet's pledge to the party card is, "If you ask me to, I'll die for you." Stanza 12 refers to those hypocritical practitioners of duplicity who cultivate a public image of support and fidelity but in private are disgruntled by the nation's successes and gloat over its defeats. Those who stand aside and keep silent in the face of such people, in the face of wheeler-dealers and other negative elements, are guilty, but time will call them to account. A couple of passages also refer to those "years of other pain" (i.e., other than wars and revolution) and the mistakes of past years, when corruption was rampant. Now, the moral atmosphere is cleansed. Finally, the poet speaks for the 20th century addressing the 21st, and "If the gates of that wondrous paradise /Do not open for me,/ [At least] I have blazed the trail...."

GEORGIAN TRADE UNION OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST UNLAWFUL FIRINGS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 November 1982 under the regular full-page rubric "Letters" carries Georgian Trade Union Council Juridical Department Chief G. Iosava's 1400-word piece emphasizing those sections of the labor laws dealing with protection of citizens' constitutional rights to labor and rest. The Council's Commission To Combat Negative Phenomena and Protect Citizens' Constitutional Rights held special sessions in Kutaisi and elsewhere to review incidents of unlawful firing. Iosava cites a number of specific instances where the enterprise administration dismissed workers or prevented them from taking earned vacations, without the consent of the local trade union committee. A number of cases involved working mothers with nursing babies. In some cases, the officials responsible were arrogant and obstinate, and higher administrative bodies failed to take action even when the dismissed employee appealed. Iosava emphasizes the rights and the duties of every level of the trade union organization.

Other articles and letters on the same page detail citizens' complaints about poor roads, no drinking water, substandard and lagging housing construction, labor violations, failure to pay wages on time, a case of "dead souls" on the pay roster, and other local atrocities.

PROBLEMS OF GEORGIAN REGIONAL RAILROAD POLICE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 November 1982 page 2 carries B. Chkhaidze's 1200-word article on the problems of the Samtredia railroad center police in combating crime, in particular theft of state property from rail cars, also crimes committed against citizens by hooligans, bums, and drifters in the station. Part of the problem is that the force is understaffed. Another problem is that all too many railroad workers and even the security police officers themselves are in on the

thievery. Lax, inefficient handling and processing of the freight and rail cars also contribute to the crime problem. Another aggravating factor is that a crime is frequently found to have been committed on passenger and freight trains from outside Georgia, and it takes much time and effort to determine where it took place.

GEORGIAN MVD CHIEF DISCUSSES CURRENT EFFORTS, TASKS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 November 1982 page 3 carries Internal Affairs Minister G. Gvetadze's 2700-word article on the occasion of Militia Day, in which he sketches the history of the Georgian MVD, its valiant efforts in the recent past and today, the role of the MVD's Public Opinion Institute and the public's channeled rage against crime ("fist clenched in rage"), the role and tasks of the media and the arts in enhancing the image of law enforcement bodies (including volunteer groups), and so on. He reviews a number of the structural changes of recent years, the acquisition and mastery of new equipment and systems, including computers, and laboratories and research facilities. And he mentions the recent establishment of the Tbilisi Branch [Fakultet] of the Moscow MVD Higher School.

A number of new developments impose new tasks and standards on militia bodies--specifically, the new agroindustrial set-up in the republic, the current and prospective revival of Georgia's highlands, and the like. The MVD's internal problems include persistent bureaucratism, the practice of ignoring or concealing crimes, and too many unsolved cases. The motor vehicle inspectorate (GAI) is not performing entirely satisfactorily, as attested by continued high traffic death and injury rate.

ADJARIANS SETTLING IN SOUTHWEST GEORGIAN RAYON

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 November 1982 page 4 carries Sh. Maisuradze's 300-word report on Aspindza Rayon's (Southwest Georgia) celebration of Shotaoba in honor of Georgia's revered 12th-century national bard Shota Rustaveli. Among other participants were members of "around 200" families recently resettled in various towns and villages of the rayon from thickly populated and remote highland areas in Adjara.

GEORGIAN SCHOLAR DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCES ASSOCIATION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 November 1982 page 3 carries a 2100-word piece by Prof G. Intskirveli, chairman of the Georgian section of the Soviet Political Sciences Association, which is an institutional member (from 1961) of the International Political Science Association formed under UNESCO auspices in 1949. Professor Intskirveli explicates the purposes and activities of the international and the national bodies in the context of the sharp and irreconcilable differences between the "politologists" of West and East, especially given the worsening of the crisis of capitalism and the imperialists' opposition to the peaceful course of the Soviet Union and the world democratization and liberating

movements. The point is that East and West must "find a common language" in order to avert nuclear war, feed the world's peoples, solve the energy problem, allocate resources, and so on. The author spells out the structure and organization of the international body and the Soviet association in some detail, including scheduled meetings and conferences, election of officials, and so on. For a number of years after the USSR joined, V. M. Chkhikvadze, a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was its president. The author provides some data on the themes and debates of the August 1982 international congress in Rio de Janeiro, in which a number of Soviet (and Georgian) scholars took part. He notes that the majority of the participants categorically rejected the attempt by "some countries" to shift the blame for international tension on the Soviet Union.

GEORGIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL DIG YIELDS 4500-YEAR-OLD ARTIFACTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 November 1982 page 4 carries S. Kiladze's 700-word article about a noteworthy archeological dig in Martkopa, Gardabani Rayon, that excavated a large and important kurgan dating back 4500 years. The structures that were uncovered indicate that the whole community must have taken part in building them. Bronze tools and arrowheads, other implements, and gold and silver jewelry were found. Evidence points to the possibility that the people who built it came from "northern tribes." The expedition was headed by Tbilisi State University Archeology Department Head Otar Dzhaparidze. Students and faculty members from a number of departments and institutes helped in the dig, including the university's high-energy physics and applied mathematics institutes.

ROLE OF 'ITTIFAK' UNIONS IN 1917 REVOLUTION SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V UZBEKISTANE in Russian No 10, Oct 82 pp 33-35 carries a 2,500-word article "From the History of the Establishment and Activity in Turkestan of the Revolutionary Democratic 'Ittifak' Unions" by O. Kozina. The article describes the first Muslim revolutionary organizations of 1917 and their role in overcoming opposition to Soviet power in Central Asia.

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DISTRIBUTION OF RSFSR, OTHER REPUBLICS TO DEVELOPMENT OF TURKMEN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK TURKMENSKOY SSR. SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK in Russian No 5, 1982 pp 11-20 carries a 6,000-word article titled "The Cooperation of the Peoples of the USSR in the Development of Public Education" by B.D. El'baum. The article describes the contribution of educational institutions and cadres in the RSFSR and other republics to the development of the educational system in Turkmenistan. It provides data on numbers of Turkmen students studying outside Turkmenistan in the early years of Soviet power and the number of scientific workers in the Turkmen SSR today.

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ROLE OF AMU DARYA FLOTILLA IN DEFEAT OF BASMACHI RECALLED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK TURKMENSKOY SSR. SERIYA OBNCHESTVENNYKH NAUK in Russian No 5, 1982 pp 60-65 carries a 3,000-word article titled "From the History of the Amu-Darya Flotilla" by D. Dzhumakov. The article describes the efforts of a naval force in the Caspian and on the rivers of Central Asia to oppose counterrevolutionary forces in general and the basmachi in particular by cutting off their paths of retreat and bringing superior firepower to bear at particular points.

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